The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6320. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

General Amnesty Thrown Over in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner Attempts to Load It with Civil Rights.

The "One Term" Amendment to the Constitution.

The Massacre of Medical Students in Havana.

Why the United States Ironclads were Sent to Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Amnesty bill, upon which the Senate has been engaged for two days, and which it was agreed yesterday should be voted on today, has, nevertheless, been turned over as unfinished business for the Senate when it meets after the Holidays. Several causes combined to bring about this result; one was the determination of Mr. SUMNER to antagonise amnesty with his Civil Rights bill, and it lacked only two votes of being attached as an amendment. Another was the hostility of several Senators to Gen. VANCE, of North Carolina, and their fear that the passage of the bill at this time might have some effect upon his claim to a seat in the Senate. But most of all, the delay in action was caused by the real feeling of the Senate on the question of amnesty. Last Winter there was scarcely a majority in favor of anything like so liberal a bill as the one now proposed. There has been a great change, but those who are neophites in the policy are decidedly dainty about the terms of the bill they vote for, and if a direct vote had been reached today, the requisite two-thirds would not have been obtained. The day's session ended in great and unusual confusion for the Senate, and a Senator coming out from the Chamber remarked, referring to Mr. SUMNER's proposition to restore the part of *Hamlet*, as he said, to the civil service play, that "the day began with 'Hamlet,' and ended with 'Much Ado About Nothing.'" A vote was early taken on Mr. MORTON's proposal for an amendment, looking to the certain exclusion of VANCE from such profit by the act as to give him a seat in the Senate, and it was voted down. Then Mr. SUMNER's Civil Rights bill came up as an amendment, and two hours' discussion was had upon the question of whether it could be entertained. Mr. ANTHONY, in the chair, ruled that it was in order, and an appeal from his decision was taken by Mr. THURMAN, at 4 o'clock, the time fixed for voting. This was the first question to be decided, and the ruling of the Chair was sustained. Then Mr. SUMNER's amendment was voted on directly and rejected. Then amendment after amendment was offered and voted down, till Mr. MORTON again moved an amendment, aimed at VANCE, embracing a proposition similar to the one which had been voted down. This time it was adopted. The special friends of the measure—those who were most anxious to press the bill through without amendment, so that it could become a law without further action by the House—found a defeat in this vote, though the report of the bill from Committee of the Whole to the Senate gave them another chance; but they succeeded no better. Two hours had now been spent in voting upon the amendments offered, and a good deal of confusion had sprung up, for which Mr. TRUMBULL was responsible, he having been the first one to break over the agreement of the Senate, made yesterday, limiting debate. His example was followed by others, till there was no pretence of conforming to the agreement on any side. Mr. KELLOGG made an excited speech, laying the responsibility of the defeat of the measure on Mr. SUMNER. Gen. LOGAN attributed the action of the Senate to the influence of outside parties, being understood to mean thereby Gen. ABBOTT, who contests VANCE's seat,' and who was present part of the day in the Senate Chamber. The possibility of getting the bill through unamended having failed, the zeal of its supporters cooled, and they allowed a vote of adjournment to carry a little before 7 o'clock. Mr. SUMNER declares that he will not vote for amnesty without the adoption of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. CARPENTER and some others agree with him in this, and the Democrats will not vote for amnesty with the Civil Rights bill. Judging from the votes today, however, it is thought Mr. SUMNER's bill, with some slight amendment, may pass on its own merits, as an independent proposition; and if so, the Amnesty bill will no doubt subsequently find the needful number of votes. The whole subject is left in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory position. The same parties who were the other day abusing Senators EDMUNDS, CONKLING, MORTON and others because they supported the Administration, are to-night charging them with defeating the bill today, and are ready to make new complaints against them because they have not voted, it is claimed, in accordance with the President's recommendation today.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AGAINST SPAIN.

The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that the Spanish Government has abolished discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandize imported from all other countries, excepting the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands in vessels of the United States, to take effect on the 1st of January next, and that therefore similar duties on Spanish vessels are removed.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER today introduced his one-term constitutional amendment into the Senate. Short as the amendment is, it has a preamble of immense length, which is a curious patch-work of argument, history, biography and commendation of persons living and dead.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. SUMNER moved an investigation into the allegations about the Samana Bay lease, into which, in emulation of GARRETT DAVIS, he worked all the scandals circulated in unscrupulous newspapers. It did not apparently aim at the President himself, and was passed with an amendment suggested by Mr. EDMUNDS, to add to its effectiveness. The investigation is already loaded down with work, and some of the investigations proposed will very likely have to be transferred to other committees. Mr. DAVIS' Seneca stone resolution was not again brought forward, and its chances of passage are now lost.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

Indictments are in the course of preparation against a person for frauds practiced upon the Government several years ago. There is no statement given of the time when the arrest will be made, and names are withheld from the public, but the evidence in hand is such as to justify the expectation of the recovery of a great many thousand dollars, and a successful criminal prosecution.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21.

The Vice-President announced by letter that he could not be present today, and Mr. ANTHONY was chosen President *pro tem.*

ONE TERM.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term. It begins with an elaborate preamble, in which ANDREW JACKSON, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, HENRY CLAY, BENJAMIN F. WADE, and M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, are liberally quoted, and closes as follows:

Resolved, That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE—. Section 1. No person who has once held the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing this amendment, said: I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is the era of civil service reform, and the President of the United States, in a message, has already called our attention to that important subject, and made recommendations with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore then to state that I missed one important recommendation, a very important recommendation, one without which all the other recommendations, I fear, may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment of the Constitution, in conformity with the best precedents of our history and with the recommendations of illustrious men, limiting the person holding the office of President to one term. Sir, that is the initial point of civil service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of "Hamlet" without *Hamlet*. I propose by the amendment I offer to see that *Hamlet* be brought into the play. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of civil service reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. SUMNER—No, but I propose to put *Hamlet* into the play. It need not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4, 1873, and therefore would not interfere with the preferences of Senators for any particular candidate next year.

THE SAMANA BAY LEASE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire

Whether any moneys have been paid on account of any asserted lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States, and, if so, by whom, out of what fund, and to what amount. Also, if such moneys have been paid by private persons, then to report the names of such persons, with their business, and the inducements to such outlay, and whether they are interested in land grants or other speculations on the island of San Domingo: and whether there has been any understanding that such moneys would be refunded by the United States. Also, to ascertain the application of such moneys, and the agents in obtaining and disbursing the same, with power to send for persons and papers.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, introduced a bill relating to proposals and contracts for the transportation of the mails and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any one to refuse to enter into and perform a contract after receiving the award therefor; declares that no bidder shall be released from the obligation under his bid, even after an award is made to a lower bidder, until the contract shall have been duly signed by the latter. It is also provides that the Postmaster-General may reject bids for mail service which shall appear to him, upon investigation, to be frudulent or fictitious, and among other provisions is one that, after a regular bidder or contractor shall have failed, either to enter into contract, or to fulfill his contract when made, the Postmaster-General shall proceed to contract, on the best obtainable terms, with any responsible party, whether a bidder or not, for performing the said service.

THE NORTON DEFALCATION.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, offered a resolution which was agreed to,

Directing the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate what persons were sureties in the official bond of Mr. NORTON, the late defaulting clerk in the New-York City Post-office, if he had given such bond, and if otherwise, who were the sureties in the official bond of such other officer as may have been responsible for the official conduct of said NORTON; the amount to which such sureties were severally bound; whether the amount of the defalcation of said NORTON has been repaid into the Treasury, and if otherwise, what steps, if any, have been taken to secure said payment by suits against said sureties, or otherwise.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The unfinished business, the House General Amnesty bill, was taken up.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, providing that the act should not be construed so as to validate the election of any person to an office under the United States Government who was, at the time of his election, ineligible by law. The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Windom—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, West—29.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment, the "Supplementary Civil Rights bill," then came up.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, made the point that it was not in order, because it was a measure which, if it stood alone, could be passed by a majority vote, while the pending bill required a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, raised the point that the amendment was not in order, because it would require the approval of the President in order to become a law, whereas the Amnesty bill could become a law without the President's approval.

This point was discussed at length by Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter of Wisconsin, Edmunds of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, Thurman of Ohio, and Davis of Kentucky.

Both points were over-ruled by the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER then addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, opposed attaching it to this bill. The Amnesty bill was so important and urgent a measure of public policy that he did not want to have it embarrassed by any other measure, however meritorious in itself. He believed that the great mistake in the reconstruction of the Southern States was the imposition of any political disabilities, and it was due to that mistake that his State (South Carolina) had now a government which was a disgrace to the Republican Party and a scandal to the country before the civilized world. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) in his zeal for equal rights, was seeking to tack his amendment on to this bill, but the colored people at the South, if they could be heard, would themselves say to that Senator: "Give us amnesty first. We will be sure to get our rights sooner or later under your bill."

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the Chair upon his point of order, and the decision was sustained—yeas 28, nays 26.

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Flannigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Kellogg, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, West, Wilson, Windom—29.

NAYS—Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, of Kentucky, Davis, of West Virginia, Fenton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Morrill, of Missouri, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tilton, Trumbull—30.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, offered an amendment, which would exclude all members of Congress, succeeding the Thirty-fifth, who participated in the rebellion; which was lost, the vote being yeas 27, nays 31.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, offered an amendment providing that the removal of disabilities should not give the persons so relieved any status in Court which they do not now possess in asserting claims against the United States. Yeas 25, nays 34.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by striking out the exception in the bill, and excepting instead, only members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, who aided the rebellion, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and heads of the Executive Departments of the Government in 1860 and 1861 who joined the rebellion. Lost—yeas 4, nays 55.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, offered in different language substantially the same amendment offered by him yesterday and rejected this morning, and it was adopted by a vote of 29 yeas to 26 nays. [It invalidates the election of persons who at the time of their election were ineligible by law.]

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was rejected—yeas 22, nays 31.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all who are or have been within twelve months members of the Kuklux Klan. Lost—yeas 27, nays 28.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, offered substantially the same amendment offered by Mr. PRATT. It was again rejected—yeas 21, nays 32.

At 6:35 o'clock, without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, in the chair, for general debate. There were very few members present, most of them having left the city for the Christmas Holidays. There was very little done. The House, at 2:35 P. M., adjourned till the 8th of January.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

Violated Pledges of Reform—Offense of the Massacred Medical Students—Imbecility of the Spanish Authorities—Brutal Rage of the Volunteers—Instructions to Our Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President, today, sent a brief message to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution offered by Gen. BANKS, on the 6th inst., requesting information relative to the execution of the medical students at Havana, and the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out in its West India colonies the reforms voluntarily promised by the statesmen in Spain.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The correspondence commences as far back as Sept. 13, 1870. In November of that year, Secretary FISH addressed United States Minister SICKLES a letter, in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Spanish Government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfill the just expectations of the civilized world in this respect. She owes it, too, to the United States to carry out in good faith the repeated pledge. Minister SICKLES to Secretary FISH, Jan. 19, 1871, says:

He furnished the Minister for the Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting the question of slavery and political reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister informed him the law passed by the Constituent Cortes, June 23, 1870, has been fulfilled and obeyed, in all its parts, in Cuba, from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that what would have otherwise been a matter of mere form shall be made the basis for regular forms providing for the clear determination of each case. In order that the execution of the law may suffer no obstruction, the Minister has determined a basis to serve as a starting point, and has transmitted it to the Councilor of State, subject to the provisions of law, in order that the definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay.

Secretary FISH, on Feb. 28 last, instructed Minister SICKLES to continue to urge the fulfillment of the emancipation decree, and other promised reforms.

THE MASSACRE OF STUDENTS.

Among the papers is a letter from Vice-Consul-General HALL to the State Department, dated Nov. 28, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of CASTANON, the Key West "martyr," as he was held to be by a portion of the peninsular population. The medical students, he says, did not break but merely made a few scratches with a diamond upon the glass plate that encloses the niche, and removed or destroyed the wreath and replaced it with one of their own selection. The Government was utterly powerless and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum-head Court-martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent a more serious conflict, that some at least of the young men should be sacrificed. The Court-martial, composed of equal numbers of regular and volunteer officers, convened at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at noon the sentences were given out. The execution took place at 5 in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and the palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the Government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies. The regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when nearly unanimous of purpose, overpowering. Mr. HALL concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. There were well-founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and to this possibly may be attributed, as one of the motives, the compromise with the volunteers and the sacrifice of the young men; hence he sent the following telegram:

Nov. 27.—Volunteer demonstration against authorities. Government powerless. Serious apprehensions of massacre every moment. Vessel-of-war advisable. HALL.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for copies of instructions to the naval commanders of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the American flag. The Secretary furnishes the general and specific instructions. The first is to Rear-Admiral HOFF, dated April 7, 1869, in which he says:

"Appeals are constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, while others have only a claim to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment and discriminate in such cases. But all citizens of the United States, native born or naturalized in Cuba, engaged in lawful pursuits, respecting the laws of the country, and taking no part in the measures to overthrow the Government, are entitled to your protection as fully as you are able to extend it."

On May 6, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote Admiral HOFF that:

"Reports came to the Department through the Press and telegrams, of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war, in British waters and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. While the United States Government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to difficulties now existing in the Island of Cuba, they cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits or overhauled and examined unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. This is a subject in which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere in the difficulties now existing in Cuba, or to compromise the Government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is, at this moment, kept in Cuban waters."

In an order to Rear-Admiral POOR, dated June 3, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says, among other things:

"It is desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the Island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene at for escape from the island. While the Department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse them shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of the flag, their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any person escaping from the island, except by authority from this Department."

On March 24, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear-Admiral POOR to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice-Consul and citizens, and Admiral POOR, having reported the result of his movement, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him saying: "Your action in all things approved." In the instructions to Rear-Admiral POOR, dated April 16, 1870, the Secretary, among other things, says: "While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the Sovereignty of the nations, you will take care at all times to maintain the right and dignity of your own."

Information having been received that affairs were much disturbed in the Eastern Department of Cuba, and summary arrests and executions constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear-Admiral LEE, on the 19th of July, 1871:

"As soon as possible after the receipt hereof, visit Satiago de Cuba in the *Severn*, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port and elsewhere in the vicinity, for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and interests."

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral LEE, Aug. 18, 1871, as follows:

"Your dispatch of the 5th inst., relating to the *Hornet*, was duly received. In answer you were instructed on the 11th inst., by telegraph, to send a vessel to Port-au-Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. BASSETT's request for a naval vessel to proceed to Port-au-Prince having been complied with, that is presumed to be sufficient action for the present."

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana and of the proceedings which afterward resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed and to threaten serious danger to the persons, property and interests of our citizens residing there. In view of this situation the following telegraphic orders were sent by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, from Rear-Admiral LEE to the Commander of the monitor *Terror*, then at Key West, and to the Commanders of the United States steamers *Nipsic* and *Kansas*, respectively at Pensacola and New-York, and to the Commandants of the navy-yards at Pensacola and New-York:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1871—7 P. M.

Urgent.—To Commodore Weaver, Commanding Iron clad Terror, Key West, Fla.:

Proceed forthwith with the *Terror* under your command to Havana; communicate immediately and co-operate with Consul-General HALL for the protection of American citizens and interests; telegraph time of receiving this; also as to actual departure from Key West and arrival at Havana; use utmost dispatch; disregard all conflicting instructions.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

S. P. LEE,
Rear Admiral Commanding North Atlantic Fleet.

The same orders were sent at the same time to Commander WM. P. MCCANN, commanding the *Nipsic*, at Pensacola, and to Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, commanding the *Kansas*, at New-York. They were repeated to the last named officer by the Secretary of the Navy, directly at the suggestion of the President, and the Commanders of the Navy-yards at Pensacola and New-York were ordered to use all means to expedite the departure of the ships. In pursuance of these orders Commander WEAVER arrived in the harbor of Havana with the United States iron-clad *Terror*, at 8 o'clock A. M. Dec. 1, and put himself in communication with the Consul-General of the United States. She was followed by the United States steamer *Nipsic*, at 1 o'clock on the 4th of December, and by the *Kansas* at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day. On the 5th inst. Commander WEAVER, the senior officer present, called upon the Captain-General in company with the commander of the *Nipsic* and Consul-General HALL. He reports that he met with a courteous reception, and that at the date of his dispatch, on the 9th inst., the city of Havana was quiet and orderly.

SCRANTON NEWS.

Sudden Death of a Prominent Citizen—The Mining Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Dec. 21.—Our citizens were startled at an early hour this morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. CHAS. SCHLAGER, an old and prominent resident of Scranton. While passing along Spruce-street, and when between the livery-barns of ROBERTS & LOAG and GRANT's, Mr. SCHLAGER was seen to fall to the pavement. Mr. DANIEL ROBERTS went to his assistance and found him to be insensible. He was carried into the office of ROBERTS & LOAG's stables, where Dr. LEET arrived and pronounced him dead. A messenger was at once sent to announce the sad intelligence to his family, whom he had left but a few moments before, apparently in good health. After Dr. LEET had made an examination, which revealed the cause of his death to be paralysis of the heart, the corpse was conveyed to his late residence on Washington-avenue.

Mr. SCHLAGER had accumulated a large amount of property, and at the time of his death was actively engaged in business, being connected with a steam bakery at Pittston, a chair factory in Susquehanna County, land operations in Wayne County, and he was one of the principal stockholders in the Heidleberg Coal Company. Mr. SCHLAGER leaves an interesting family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

The miners are entirely satisfied with the course the TIMES has taken of late on the coal question and the manner in which it protects the welfare of the working men.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DANFORTH FOSTER, a well-to-do farmer near Augusta, Me., cut his throat on Wednesday.

Great damage has been done by floods in Bengal.

A dangerous rising of Sepoys had taken place at Goa, the Dutch colony.

The British Parliament is further prorogued until the 6th of February.

Count VON BEUST presented his credentials at Windsor Castle yesterday.

The Ex-Empress EUGENIE has arrived at Southampton.

A national subscription is proposed in England to assist in rebuilding Warwick Castle.

Admiral KELLET, of the British Navy, is lying dangerously ill at Hong Kong.

AUGUSTUS MCINTOSH was yesterday sentenced, at Poughkeepsie, to eight years and six months' confinement in Sing Sing for burglary.

JOHN C. HEENAN announces his intention of returning immediately to New-York to investigate the origin of the slander against him.

In the celebrated Tichborne trial in England, the plaintiff's case closed yesterday, and further hearing was postponed until Jan. 15.

The engine and machine works of HUGH M. BALE & CO., in Pittsburg, were totally burned last evening. The loss is $45,000.

The Buddhist priests in Japan have been notified that their temples will be closed, and they must enter the army as soldiers or earn their living in mechanical occupations.

The weather throughout the Dominion of Canada, for the past two days, has been intensely cold, varying, according to locality, from 16° to 40° below zero.

In Woburn, Mass., on Wednesday night, ELIZABETH MONROE, insane from fever, leaped from a window of her father's house and was killed.

The Virginia Senate has passed by a vote of 27 to 12, the concurrent resolution staying the funding of the State debt. The resolution now goes to the Governor for approval.

JOHN A. PLACE has been nominated for Revenue Assessor of the Twenty-third, and CLARK SENTER for Collector of the Ninth Ohio Districts.

At a game of curling yesterday, in Albany, between the New-York Mills Club, of Utica, and the Albany Club, for the McCready medal, the latter were victorious, 41 to 31.

The vessel which ran down the French bark *Costa Rica* was the British ship *Windsor Castle*. Her officers deny that they heard cries of distress.

In the South Carolina Legislature, yesterday, the Governor's friends tried to force a vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a great victory for the impeachers.

In the case of Father SHOCKE against Bishop O'LARA, in Williamsport, Penn., to restrain the Bishop from removing SHOCKE from his pastorate, Judge GAMBLE has continued the injunction.

CHESTER O. WOOD, an engineer, was seriously scalded by a collision of freight trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad, near Palmer, yesterday afternoon. An engine and four cars were wrecked.

PARKS, PLACES AND SQUARES.

Two Ways of Spending Public Money—The Startling Record of Sweeny, Hilton and Fields—What the People Gain by a New Park Commission.

Since SWEENY and HILTON went out of the Park Commission and men like Mr. GREEN, Mr. STEBBINS and Mr. DILLON have regained the control of which they were either absolutely or virtually deprived, the public have felt a natural desire to obtain a full exhibit of the way in which their money was squandered in this Department by the nominees of the Ring. We have reason to believe that a full statement of the disbursements of the Tammany Commissioners will shortly be made public. Meanwhile, some of the facts have been communicated to the Committee of Seventy, and from several of the members of that body we have gleaned the following highly suggestive items. It should be premised that though the late Commission consisted nominally of Messrs. SWEENY, HILTON, FIELDS, GREEN and DILLON, the first three constituted themselves an "Executive Committee," and took the entire management of the Department into their own hands. At private meetings in Mr. SWEENY's parlor—one of which is memorable as being the occasion on which HILTON announced his authorship of the article inciting the laborers to riot—millions of public money were voted away without either the public or the associates of the "Executive Committee" being aware of the fact. It is not improbable that some of the transactions of these hole-and-corner meetings may call for the attention of the Grand Jury. It is certain that the requisitions on the Controller, signed only by the self-appointed Executive trio, were on their face illegal, as such requisitions should have obtained the signatures of the entire Board.

The record of the original Commissioners is brief and unsullied. They found the Central Park a tangled and trackless waste, and they left it a landscape-garden of unsurpassed beauty. They completed forty-three miles of walks and drives, they left two artifical lakes, hundreds of acres of fair meadow, countless rows of trees, magnificent bridges, costly buildings and the finest esplanade of cut stone on the continent, among many other monuments of their patient attention, business-like management and exquisite taste. They conducted the Department, not as a political machine, but solely in the public interest. During the thirteen years in which the original Commission held office, their expenditure was at the rate of about $450,000 a year or $5,200,000 for the period employed in actual work. This sum represented not only the expenditure upon Central Park, but also a certain proportion of the cost of opening and grading boulevards.

SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS managed the Department of Parks for eighteen months, and during this period they contrived to spend *six and a quarter millions of dollars*, with what results we shall proceed to show. As an illustration of their management of Central Park, it is only necessary to cite these facts: They spent $100,000 a year more than their predecessors on the Park Police, without making it one whit more efficient, in fact with a precisely opposite result, and they built the structure generally mistaken for a minature penitentiary, but which HILTON calls a sheep-fold, and cites as a triumph of architectural art. The entire appointments in their gift were made for partisan purposes, and one of their latest moves was to employ 1,000 laborers on the eve of election, only to discharge them after it. It will thus be apparent by a very simple calculation, that the election of TOM FIELDS over HORATIO SEYMOUR in the Nineteenth Assembly District, by means of the votes of these and other men employed by the Park Commission, cost the tax-payers at least $20,000.

To appreciate, however, the reckless waste and jobbery—not to suggest a worse term—of the Ring Park Commissioners, it is necessary to ponder the following figures. They represent the expenditures from April 20, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1871, upon what is called the improvement of parks and places:

City Hall Park	$160,139
Battery	322,296
Washington-square	214,113
Tompkins-square	90,273
Madison-square	68,186
Reservoir-square	72,317
Mount Morris-square	80,481
Union-square	31,563
Public-square, 59th-st. and 5th-av.	20,644
Circle, 59th-st. and 8th-av	17,137
Fourth-avenue Park	18,516
Morningside Park	7,136
Highbridge Park	2,414
Triangle, Canal-street	13,958
Abingdon-square	384
Stuyvesant Parks	1,808
Sixth-avenue Parks	5,387
Cooper Park	2,329
Bowling Green	2,882
Five Points Park	2,260
Duane-street Place	6,033
Beach-street Place	3,847
Grand-street Place	3,777
Riverside Park	2,051
Jackson Triangle	203
Total	$1,150,134

Let it be noted that this formidable list of expenditures has been solely in the line of "improvements." Some of the above parks—notably Washington and Madison squares—have been simply defaced by the Commissioners, and the money spent upon them is worse than thrown away. Others have been confessedly "improved," but in no case has there been anything like entirely new construction, or even elaborate beautifying, such as would warrant a scale of expenditure at all approximating to that bestowed on the laying out of Central Park. And yet take two sample cases, where the proportionate cost is susceptible of comparison. The entire area of the Central Park is 862.070 acres. Deduct from this 286.066 acres occupied by the reservoirs, or not, strictly speaking, laid out by the original Board. Charge the entire sum of $5,200,000 to the cost of laying out the remaining 576 acres of the Central Park, and it will be found that the cost of the magnificent pleasure garden and all its accessories, as constructed by the original Board of Commissioners, was something short of $9,028 per acre. Place alongside of this the results of eighteen months' scraping, paving, and building on the perfectly level and easily-worked twenty-one acres of ground at the Battery. This slightly-improved flat has cost, as it now stands, $322,296, or at the rate of $15,557 per acre. Take, again, the City Hall Park, whose solitary works of art are two cast-iron fountains, and which has been so extensively used in making experiments upon various modes of laying down and tearing up tar-pavements. The utmost area of the "improvements" here is under six acres, and the cost has been $160,139. That is to say, the highest skill of SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS has been exerted to spend upon this slightly beautified patch, which was a park before they were born, at the rate of $26,690 per acre. Observe, we do not fail to remember that there is a fountain and basin in course of erection in front of the City Hall. This great conception of HILTON's may or may not be as hideous as his "sheep-fold," but it will certainly cost, along with sundry extras, a further sum of $25,000 or so. Then, we shall have the proud consciousness of knowing that our historical City Hall Park has been "improved" in these latter days at the trifling cost of $30,856 per acre, or more than three times the rate of expenditure at which the Central Park grew from a wilderness into what it was before the defacing hands of SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS were laid upon it.

We need hardly say that the City Hall Park is not by any means the proudest achievement of HILTON & CO. Our readers are tolerably familiar with the glories of the Beach-street Park—size, one thirty-third of an acre—with its dahlia sticks, its railings and its guardian policeman. An inspection of the figures given above will reveal the startling fact that this marvelous flower-plot has been improved at a cost of $126,951 an acre! After this, it is perhaps as well not to recur to the paltry $9,028 per acre to which the old Commissioners were silly enough to limit themselves in the construction of the Central Park.

THE COLD SNAP.

Coldest Day of the Season Thus Far—Range of the Thermometer—Ice in the Rivers.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season thus far, and the coldest that we have had for many years. When the maids began to stir in the morning, at 6 o'clock, and looked at the thermometer, they found it three degrees below zero. At 7 o'clock it was about the same, with an angry wind blowing in fierce gusts. As the sun rose and shone in the bleak sky, the mercury slowly crawled up too, and got up to 12° by noon, by which time the wind had gone down. There had been plenty of mishaps in the streets. The odious traffic cars of the New-Haven Railroad got off the track somewhere near Grand and the Bowery, blocking up the horse-cars of the Third and Fourth avenues, until some sixty were bulged together like a huge icicle. It seems monstrous that the City should continue to lease the block in Centre-street, as this transfer business is productive of many accidents, and always imposes delay in snow-storms and frost spells to unhappy passengers. Besides this there were numberless horses down upon the glassy track, and not a few people coming at a good pace along the sidewalk suddenly found themselves on slides made by mischievous boys, and had to work their arms like those of wind-mills to preserve a balance.

It might have been thought that it was too cold for the ladies to go shopping yesterday, but they came out dauntlessly, looking absolutely bewitching in their seal-skin jackets, and fur-trimmed close-fitting velvet basques. The favorite stores were as crowded as usual, and the sale of Christmas gifts went on as if Jack Frost were not present. At 2 o'clock the thermometer began to sink again, and went down slowly until nightfall, when it was a few degrees above zero. There was, however, little wind, so that wayfarers suffered less. How long this will last it is impossible to say, but it has not been so cold in December since 1835. All indications point to severe weather throughout the Winter, and it is to be hoped that the charitable institutions of our City will not be forgotten by the wealthy. At such a time as this the poor suffer terribly, and the person that can think unmoved of their wretchedness must be cold indeed.

On Wednesday evening the frost began to make itself severely felt in the Bay, and small cakes of thin ice began to float on the surface. The wind commenced to blow strong and intensely cold, and all travelers who could kept closely inside cabins, and hugged the stove. The severest period of the cold as felt on the water was from about 7 o'clock to 10 P. M., during which the frost and wind had everything their own way. Shortly after 10 the wind moderated for a time, and the various vessels at anchor made themselves comfortable for the night; but about 12 o'clock the previous breeze became almost a storm, and the weather still more cold. In the meantime, although the stars shone brightly, the moon did not show so clear a face. It was slightly clouded, and gave the old mariners the impression that the frost was about to retire, and snow soon to commence.

The appearance of the Bay yesterday morning proved the prophets to have been mistaken. That portion near the Narrows was covered from shore to shore with the slightest possible tinge of ice—scarcely the thickness of the thinness kind of blown glass. It rose and fell with the slightest motion of the water, and retained its place until broken by the rays of the sun. In the meantime the shallow water along the three shores had frozen to a thickness of from three to four inches, and began to break up about 9 o'clock, when the tide drove the cakes all over the Bay, causing much inconvenience and obstruction to travel, especially to sailing vessels. The ferry-boats were treated to the usual thumping of the ice against the paddle-boxes, and timid passengers ran away from their vicinity.

The shore from Quarantine landing to the fort showed a good share of ice, but the thickest and most compact was on the Kills, especially near Port Richmond, Elm Park and Elizabethport. It was very thick and rapidly forming. Many of the residents expressed the belief, yesterday, that, should they have another such night's frost, there would be skating today on that portion of the Kills near the railroad, on the Jersey side. Small sloops and other vessels bound for New-Jeasey ports were detained in consequence, but the North Shore ferry-boats and the regular daily steamers were enabled to make their usual trips without much interruption. On the railroads trains were behind hand, and the mails were delayed by the severe weather. Up to a late hour the cold snap continued. It would not take much more severe weather to form a bride of ice across the East River and North River.

In the Winter of 1806 teams crossed on the ice between New York and Jersey City. In January, 1857, many of our citizens crossed the East River on the ice, among the number Rev. H. W. BEECHER and daughter. Many crossed last year and in 1852.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly since Wednesday afternoon east of the Mississippi River in advance of the area of high pressure, which has moved from Arkansas north-westward to the middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather, with cold north-west winds, has also preceded this movement. The area of lowest temperature passing over the lakes eastward to Northern New-England. The barometer is now falling from the Blue Ridge and Lake Erie westward to the Mississippi. North-easterly winds prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Southerly winds from Tennessee to Michigan and westward. Cloudly and threatening weather is reported from Florida and Ohio to Texas and snow from Michigan to Missouri and westward.

No reports have been recceived from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILTIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise to-night in New-England with falling temperature; falling barometer prevail on Friday very generally east of the Mississippi, with cloud and snow west of the Apalachian range; easterly winds increase in the South Atlantic coast with threatening weather and rain; south-east winds with rain on the Gulf coast; the lowest barometer move north-eastward over Iowa and Missouri; cloudy weather extend over the Middle and Eastern States, with south-westerly winds by Friday afternoon; the area of lowest temperature pass north-east into New-Brunswick. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

Telegraphic Reports.

PEEKSKILL, Dec. 21.—The cold is intense, the thermometer being at zero. All the trains on the Hudson River Railroad are running behind time. The river is firmly closed from here north. The gathering of ice has commenced in the Upper Hudson.

BOSTON.—The weather is extremely cold. The theremometer at the following points were as follows: Boston, 3° below zero; Concord, 12° below; New-London, 21° below. At other points in New-Hampshire the thermometer ranged from 15° to 20° below zero.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The thermometer this morning marked 14° below zero.

LEWISTON.—The thermometer marked 10° below zero this morning.

LOWELL.—The thermometer marks 8° below zero.

TORONTO.—The thermometer last night was 16° below zero.

SALT LAKE.—Continuous rains have fallen here since yesterday morning, and snow in the cañons.

PHILADELPHIA.—A number of persons walked across the Delaware River in front of the city, today. The ferry-boats have cut a passage through the ice to Camden. A man was found frozen to death this morning on an open lot in the Twentieth Ward. Six benumbed men were found today under a shed on the Vine-street wharf.

CHICAGO.—P. FITZSIMMONS and WM. MCLAUGHLIN, while intoxicated, went to sleep in a shanty in this city, last night. They were found this morning, the former frozen to death and the latter so severely frozen that he is not expected to recover.

CINCINNATI.—The weather has been intensely cold throughout the Ohio Valley for the last few days, the thermometer ranging from zero to 14° below. The river is frozen over at several points for the first time in seven years.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The St. Lawrence River, at Cape Vincent, is bridged with ice. The thermometer there, at 7 o'clock this morning, was 34° below zero, and ranged between 25° and 30° all day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Today was the coldest of the season. The thermometer this forenoon stood 10° below zero.

Fire in Canal-Street—Loss $9,000.

At 12¼ o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 349 Canal-street, occupied by ANTHONY LANG, bonnet frames. Damage about $5,000; insured for $3,000. The first floor was occupied by JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO., dry goods; loss $4,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Recall of M. Catacazy Gazetted in St. Petersburg.

Official Explanation of Russian Friendship for Germany.

The Poles to Read, Speak and Think in Russian Hereafter.

German Rage Against the French Assassins of Soldiers.

Suppression of Gov. Roberts' Story of His Administration.

RUSSIA.

M. Catacazy's Recall Officially Announced—Friendship for Germany—The Poles to Learn Russian.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Messenger*, an official organ of the Government, announces for the first time the removal of Minister CATACAZY from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States. The same official authority in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says the other Powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany. Their common interests suffice to explain their mutual esteem. But no State should so far count on Russia's forbearance as to think of absorbing another. An Imperial Ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

A Strong Hint from Prince Bismarck—The Prussian Diet Prorogued—The Algiers Council Dissolved.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Prince BISMARCK has sent a dispatch to Baron VON ARNIM, the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatened to seize hostages in the occupied provinces, unless assassins in the future, who escape into neighboring provinces, are delivered up to the German officers by the French authorities; and declares that unless these horrible outrages cease, the army of occupation shall be increased, and the expense and burden of its support, which is paid by France, doubled.

The Emperor has prorogued the session of the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—President THIERS has issued a decree dissolving the Council of Algiers.

SPAIN.

Organization of a New Cabinet—Another Difficulty.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—The formation of the new Ministry has been completed, and the names are announced as follows:

SAGASTA, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.
MALCAMPO, Minister of the Marine.
DE BLAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
CANDAN, Minister of Public Works.
TOPETE, Minister of the Colonies.
ANGULO, Minister of Finances.
GAMINDES, Minister of War.
GROZZARD, Minister of Justice.

Of these, MALCAMPO, CANDAN, DE BLAS and ANGULO were members of the last Ministry. The Government will now move for the dissolution of the Cortes.

Later.—Admiral TOPETE and Señor ANGULO hesitate to accept the portfolios offered to them in the Sagosta-Malcampo Cabinet.

CUBA.

Trial and Sentence of a Cuban Sympathizer—Spanish Reinforcements—Story of Gov. Roberts, of Havana, Suppressed.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Dr. J. A. HOWARD, who had been for some time awaiting trial at Cienfuegos for giving aid to the rebels, has at last been tried, convicted and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in a penitentiary. A transport arrived from Spain today with 1,000 soldiers to reinforce the army here.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 21.—A news letter from Havana states that Señor LOPEZ ROBERTS, Ex-Governor of Havana, embarked on the 16th on the steamer for Cadiz. He was accompanied to the vessel by a large number of influential citizens, and volunteers and officers in civilian's dress. He left in the hands of his friends a farewell memorial giving an account of and defending his administration of the affairs of the city. This document, contrary to usage, has not been published.

Later.—The case of Dr. J. A. HOWARD, who was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of eight years in a penitentiary, for giving aid to the rebels, has been submitted to Captain-General VALMASEDA.

The New Ontario Ministry.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 21.—The Ontario Ministry has been completed. Mr. SCOTT, of Ottawa, Speaker, has been sworn in as Commissioner of Crown Lands: Mr. GOW, of South Wellington, Provincial Secretary, Mr. MCKENZIE resigning the latter office and assuming the Treasurership. The Ministry now stands as follows: Mr. BLAKE, President of the Council, without a portfolio; Mr. MCKENZIE, Treasurer; Mr. CROOKS, Attorney-General; Mr. MCKELLAR, Public Works; Mr. SCOTT, Crown Lands; Mr. GOW, Provincial Secretary.

An Appeal from Judge Learned's Decision in the Connolly Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, this afternoon, filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court the following appeal from Judge LEARNED's decision denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY:

SUPREME COURT. Albany County.—*The People vs. Richard B. Connolly.*—Please take notice that the defendant appeals to the General Term of this Court from so much and such part of the order, made herein at a Special Term of said Court, and entered in this action on the 20th day of December, 1871, as deny the motion made herein on the 9th day of December, 1871, to vacate the order of arrest heretofore and on the 22d day of November, 1871, made in this action.

Fatal Railroad Accidents.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The mail train East on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad ran on a broken rail, yesterday noon, near West Newton, Penn. The train was thrown from the track, pitching the express car into the river, and injuring the messenger seriously. Fifteen persons were injured, two fatally.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Last night, as the passenger-train was coming in on the Little Miami Railroad, it ran against a wagon containing ten persons, killing one, Miss BRADLEY, instantly, and seriously injuring a boy named WARE and a Mrs. WALKER.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 21.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. The first witness was WM. P. TORRY, analytical chemist, who gave details of his analysis of the liver, and asserted that the spots alluded to were produced by antimony. The remainder of the evidence was unimportant.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Further Lists of Attractive Goods—Furniture, Toys and Miscellaneous Articles at Low Figures.

This auspicious season of the year is chosen by many young couples as mating time. To such, who may be on the look-out for furniture for their prospective nest, the Times would indicate some of the fine furniture-houses of the Metropolis.

B. L. Solomon & Sons have a superb store at Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, a white marble structure which few eyes can view without admiration. It is a fitting exterior for the beautiful goods within. The stock of furniture embraces all that is most costly and luxurious in the trade; easy-chairs, that invite to slumber; bedsteads, inlaid with rare African woods and adorned with medallions of bronze in low relief; cabinets, precious with marquetry; desks of the most ingenious construction, sofas the perfection of form and stuffing. Besides the furniture, there is a superb assortment of reps, damasks, and satins for furniture coverings, in all the newest styles, and a varied display of materials for curtains, whose only fault is that where there is so much to choose from choice becomes a thing of real difficulty. Everything within the doors of the Solomons is of the best quality, and to have purchased from them is equal to a guarantee elsewhere. They have materially reduced their prices and invite inspection.

Cabinet furniture of the finest kind at greatly reduced prices is offered by Bohnencamp & Sorsan, manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway. They also furnish parlor, library and chamber suites of the newest styles in good fashion.

Merriam's mirrors are of a great reputation. The store is at No. 577 Broadway, near Prince, and displays a superb assortment of gilt, rosewood, ebony, walnut and oak mirrors for the mantel and pier. The prices have been reduced until Jan. 1, when the old style will prevail again. Ladies who want such things will not forget that the last of December is on Sunday week.

B. L. Southack's grand furniture establishment is at No. 620 Broadway. This gentleman manufactures his own wares, and makes a specialty of French cylinder and counting-house desks of every variety.

A very attractive stock of rich furniture made specially for the Holidays is offered for inspection by Wm. H. Lee, of No. 277 Canal and No. 199 Fulton streets. It includes fancy and Turkish easy-chairs, bedsteads, easels, jardiniere stands, and every style of handsome parlor furniture.

In Spring-street, Warren, Ward & Co., manufacture every kind of furniture for town and country residence. They sell both wholesale and retail at Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-street, and offer great inducements at this season.

Edward Baxter & Co., of Nos. 202 and 204 Canal-street, manufacture the medium qualities of furniture, such as walnut chamber suites, ranging from $75 to $500, and parlor suites from $100 to $600. They have opened their immense ware-rooms to retail business, and sell as good and as cheap an article as any house in the City, while the variety to choose from is infinitely greater.

In the matter of bedding and bedding furniture, house-keepers who are wise will inspect the stores of Heyman & Mack. They have contrived to manufacture an imitation walnut chamber suite, which with the bedding they sell for $30. The force of cheapness can no further go. They have also an excellent assortment of furniture generally. Their stores are at No. 276 Houston and No. 555 Sixth-avenue.

Degraaf & Taylor are the wholesale and retail furniture dealers of the Bowery, at Nos. 87 and 89. They have a splendid display of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, and they retail at wholesale prices. Their stock of carpets, oil-cloths, &c., is very extensive, and is sold at the lowest possible prices.

TOYS, &C.

We need scarcely recommend toys to the notice of our readers, but give the names of a few large dealers in these articles below:

Althof, Bergman & Co. at their four large stores, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, offer an immense variety at retail for one week only.

Strasburger & Pfeiffer, No. 394 Broadway, show a splendid assortment of novelties recently imported from Europe.

Lewis Tibbals, No. 512 Broadway, makes a specialty of leaping-horses, velocipedes, swings and sleds.

At Nichols, Lyons & Co., No. 95 Chambers-street, offer a large assortment of toys and fancy goods at retail until Jan. 1.

At Wilson's old stand, No. 73 Bowery, we are assured that toys can be purchased cheaper than ever.

For magic lanterns, microscopes, and optical instruments of all kinds, at reasonable prices, McAllister & Co., No. 49 Nassau-street, may be confidently recommended.

The celebrated New York Club Skate, Barney & Berry's patent, can be purchased of Patterson Bros., No. 27 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What can possibly be more gracious as a Holiday gift than one of Prang's chromos. They are familiar in our ears as household words, and there is not a store that deals in art goods throughout the length and breadth of the country that does not display a glittering array of his wonderful reproductions of famous pictures. Among so many that are excellent it is difficult to choose the best, but if we take into consideration the amount of labor required in perfecting each, we must place at the head of all his stock the "Family Scene in Pompeii," after the original of Joseph Coomans, of Brussels. In this work no less than forty-three stones were necessary, and the printing alone of each edition required six months. Yet the price of this gem of chromo lithography is by no means large.

Nicol & Davidson, of No. 686 Broadway, offer to the gift-giving public a magnificent assortment of Holiday and wedding presents in almost every kind of material. Their selection of bronzes is remarkably fine and includes those famous pieces illustrative of French history and mediæval costume, such as the Frondeur, Tristan l'Hermite, le Duc Robert, Godefroi de Bouillon, &c. Their articles in buhl and ormolu are truly superb, and their bronze and gilt metal chandeliers have an immense reputation everywhere from their tasteful and elegant construction and their moderate price. In cut and engraved glassware this firm has long had a deservedly high standing, and they are said to have furnished most of the beautiful crystal chandeliers in the club-houses and leading stores of the City.

Colgate, the soap and perfumery manufacturer, has invented a new scent for the season, which he calls the Cashmere bouquet. The name alone is a guarantee for the merit of the article.

Pell, of No. 21 John-street, is displaying a fine stock of fancy goods during the Holidays. People buying such things will do wrong to themselves if they pass him over.

Mr. A. A. Vantine is the well-known art connoisseur who is proprietor of a Japanese store. If a lady has a passion for the odd, the grotesque and the beautiful combined, she can hardly do better than visit the obliging Mr. Vantine, and inspect his Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo goods.

Man's best gift to woman was the sewing-machine. A better Holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is No. 625 Broadway.

All kinds of French clocks, bronzes and musical boxes can be obtained of Alex. M. Hays & Co., No. 23 Maiden-lane. There is also a fine branch store on Fifteenth-street and Union-square, where the collection of articles embraces all that is unique, costly and beautiful in this line. The price of the bronzes is remarkably moderate, considering how artistic and admirable they are. Of the French clocks, the collection is very extensive.

At Binns' millinery establishment, No. 647 Broadway, a fine assortment of ladies' furs is being sold at half price. The stock was obtained under peculiar circumstances at so low a rate as to enable this house to sell under wholesale prices. Ladies who want furs will wrong their pockets if they do not visit Binns' before going elsewhere.

What better present can a young man make to an old one than a handsomely-mounted walking-cane? Cox's Sons, No. 25 Maiden-lane, have a superb assortment of gold, silver and ivory mounted, which, during the Holiday season, they are disposing of very cheaply.

If ladies want bargains in fancy goods for Christmas gifts, let them pay a visit to Tomes, Mulvain & Co., No. 6 Maiden-lane, who have just received an attractive stock from London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, embracing albums, blotters, portfolios, writing desks, &c.

Raven & Co. are selling their new and improved grand scale pianos, direct from their manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-street. As they have no commissions to pay, they are enabled to deal very liberally with purchasers.

Very seasonable goods during this spell of ferocious cold are the skates sold by Chas. S. Little, of No. 59 Fulton-street. He has besides a fine assortment of sleigh-bells, pen and pocket cutlery, bowie knives, and other useful and ornamental articles in hardware.

Giles, Wales & Co., of No. 13 Maiden-lane, offer to the public a fine stock of jewelry, including the Marion watch, which its friends declare the best in the world. The display of articles suitable for Christmas presents is very varied and rich.

The billiard-table that excited the greatest amount of attention at the Institute Fair was the American billiard-table for $165, made of some cunning composition. It is for sale at No. 560 Broadway.

Sanger, importer of musical fancy goods, No. 21 Murray-street, is selling at retail during the Holidays, and has on exhibition at very reduced prices a great variety of tempting articles. He has especially some musical surprise articles, ladies' work-boxes, gentlemen's cigar-cases, wine-bottles, &c., which, as soon as handled, burst into operatic airs. The wine-bottle commences to play as soon as the stopper is taken out. He has besides these an almost infinite supply of accordions, concertinas and mouth harmonicons, and every variety of musical-boxes.

For French china and Holiday presents in that line we would advise our readers to take a look at the French Arcade, No. 843 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Here there is a choice display of all those pretty things which Paris turns out in bisque and porcelain. There are also choice toilet sets in glassware, gilt and colored, which are very elegant in shape and chaste in decoration. Their styles of cuspidors are superior to anything seen elsewhere, and their majolica flower-pots are almost equal to those of British fabrication.

If a lady has a taste for embroidering and braiding, she cannot do better than purchase Grover & Baker's splendid sewing-machine. The sales-rooms are at No. 495 Broadway and No. 544 Third-avenue, and during the Holiday season things are made particularly easy to purchasers.

W. S. Dobson & Co., of London, have opened an establishment at No. 166 Fifth-avenue, where they are displaying such cut and engraved glass as has never been seen before in this country. The glass is immensely thick, and the designs are cut into it as in intaglios, the effect produced being that of a bold relief.

Following the good fashion, Meisel, Lampe & Co., of No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade street, wholesale importers, offer to sell at retail, until Saturday, their splendid assortment of French, German and English toys, their porcelain, their Parian marble, their glass-ware and their fancy goods. This chance will not be extended after Saturday.

Could we put to the vote the sentiments of champagne drinkers, we should assuredly find a large proportion of them in favor of the new brand called Napoleon's Cabinet. It is not too sweet, has a fine glow, without being fiery, an excellent flavor, and is mousseux, without getting into the nose. It is being introduced by Bouchefils & Co., No. 37 Beaver-street.

W. J. F. Dailey's store for porcelain and table furniture generally is at No. 631 Broadway. It is with great pleasure that we recommend ladies who desire such goods to pay him a visit. He will sell a white china dinner-set, worth $50, for $32; he will sell a colored and gilt dinner set, worth $120, for $80; he will sell a tea set of the same for $9; he will sell a set of ivory-handled dinner knives for $7 50. Such prices tell their own story. The quality of the articles is of the very highest, and no lady who ever purchased at Dailey's has failed to become a steady patron. Ladies, pray call on Dailey.

Every one has seen or heard of Bradford's picture, "Crushed by Icebergs," purchased by Legrand Lockwood for $12,000. The chromo of this fine picture is to be had at Anthony's No. 591 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan. Here also can be obtained the wonderful graphoscope, a beautiful ornament for the drawing-room. It gives to the largest photographs a stereoscopic effect, presenting a roundness and relief which in photographs of statuary is little less than marvelous. The graphoscope has also a stereoscope attached to it. It is well worth inspecting and purchasing.

John Duncan's Sons, of Union-square, are the agents for Lea & Perrin's Sauce, which is pronounced by connoisseurs as "the only good sauce." At the same establishment may be found an extensive and well-assorted selection of wines, *liqueurs*, choice groceries, foreign fruits and other delicacies, without a supply of which Christmas can hardly be considered as Christmas.

Those who desire to get up an appetite for Christmas fare we recommend to purchase a box of the Bell Schnapps from H. G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-street.

From Wm. Maucher & Co., Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, can be obtained the celebrated brands of champagne known as "Lac d'Or" and "Carte d'Or."

The "Dry Monopole" champagne of Heidsick & Co., one of the most favorite brands in use on the Continent, is for sale at all the principal grocers and wine merchants.

Maillard, at his two establishments, No. 619 Broadway, and No. 50 East Fourteenth-street, offers an immense assortment of bonbons, chocolate, surprises, and envelopes for dinners, suppers and cotillions.

A good range is a necessity in the cooking of a good Christmas dinner. Such are Beebe's ranges, which are offered at $55 each by Janes & Kirtland, Nos. 8 to 12 Reade-street.

At Lewis & Conger's, No. 601 Sixth-avenue and No. 1,306 Broadway, house-furnishing goods in immense variety, fine cutlery, kitchen furniture, crockery and cooking utensils may be obtained.

An immense stock of Bohemian glassware, French china, clocks, bronzes, vases, flower-stands, card-tables, &c., is on exhibition at Charles Vogt & Co.'s, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-street.

The Doty clothes-washer and universal wringer, which is for sale at No. 32 Cortlandt-street, forms a sensible Holiday present.

Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane, have now for sale their diary for 1872; also expense-books and stationery of all kinds.

For blank-books, stationery and printing, we recommend our readers to Slote & Janes, No. 93 Fulton-street.

Tobacco is generally acknowledged to taste better when smoked in a meerschaum pipe than in any other. Such pipes, with an immense assortment of amber goods, can be obtained of the very finest quality, at Kaldenberg's, No. 6 John-street, or of Pollak & Son, No. 27 John-street.

Christmas usually brings cold weather. Prepare for it by purchasing at Roebuck Brothers', No. 58 Fulton-street, some of their improved weather-strips.

Christmas sometimes also brings burglars. Holmes' burglar alarm telegraph (office No. 7 Murray-street) is a perfect preventive against the depredations of these "minions of the moon."

Revalenta Arabica Food, which has a high reputation in the cure of dyspepsia and kindred diseases, is offered for sale by Du Barry & Co., No. 15 Dey-street.

Trusses, elastic belts, stockings, knee-caps and other useful and indispensable devices for the unfortunate are on sale in great variety by Marsh & Co., No. 32 East Fourteenth-street.

LOST CHILDREN.

The parents of the present day have one great advantage over those of the preceding generation. When they lose their children, they can go down to the Police Head-quarters about 7 o'clock in the evening with very comfortable assurances of finding the loved and lost. There are cases, of course, where the Moloch railways that devastate the upper part of the island, have mangled the little truants and whirled their bleeding bodies into Bellevue Hospital. But in the great majority of instances the missing ones will be found in the charge of the matron, placidly munching an apple and awaiting the arrival of distracted parents with an equanimity amounting almost to indifference. In the good old times not so very far distant, when young Jonathan was reported missing, the anguished mother had no other resource than to fee the bell-man. This worthy, generally a maimed veteran, got over the ground with crab-like slowness, and was generally attended by a crowd of mischievous urchins, who mimicked his announcements of "Lost, stolen or strayed." Gotham in those days was not very extensive, and it was just possible that the finder of a lost child might in a couple of days, through the intervention of the bell-man, make the acquaintance of the loser. But as the city increased in size, the present system of taking them to Police Head-quarters was adopted as an absolute necessity, and has been found to work admirably.

A reporter of the Times visited this peculiar institution on Sunday night, which is the great night for lost children. It is situated on the fourth story of the building in Mulberry-street. The children who arrive must be greatly terrified by the long succession of broad staircases, which must seem to their frightened imaginations never ending, something like the steps in nightmare dreams; and by the lofty walls, with their vast expanses of white-wash. The rooms of the depot are comfortable and cheery enough. The floor is uncarpeted pine, but it is extremely clean. The chairs are of wood, painted white, but there is a comfortable looking stove, a neat little cradle, and two little beds. Superintending the arrivals is a matronly old lady with two attractive daughters. To her the reporter made request that he might sit and watch the entrances and exits of these little players, who commence life by getting lost. The wish was very kindly granted, the matron sat down at her desk, and the reporter took one of the white painted chairs in eager expectation of approaching incidents. Fifteen minutes elapsed before any one came, and the first arrival was a little girl about four years old. She was perfectly silent, neither sobbed nor shed tears, but regarded the room and its inmates with large black eyes. Inquiries were poured upon her in English, French and Italian, as she was thought at first to be a little Italian flower-girl from Baxter-street, having a white handkerchief tied over her head something in the fashion of sunny Italy. But though she gazed inquiringly and piteously at everybody, there was no gleam of intelligence in her looks. The matron gave her a large slice of bread and butter, which she regarded attentively, first on one side and then on the other, the butter seeming to be a novelty in her experience. When she thought she was unnoticed, she furtively smelled, and then licked this new substance with her little red tongue, and, seemingly dissatisfied, rejected the food altogether. Some one tried her then with a few words of German, and her face lighted up with intelligence, but she did not speak. She looked anxiously at the questioner, but her lips remained motionless. The German at the command of the persons present being very limited, she was tried again with the same question, and there came again a flash of intelligence over her darkened features, but no words. She was then abandoned as a hopeless enigma, not to be solved until somebody came for her. This was not very long, for soon there was a step on the stairs, which she evidently recognized, for she became all attention. The door opened, and a great stout German Jew entered, who, as soon as he set eyes on her, called out "Rachel." The child had jumped off her chair, and was holding his big hand by both her tiny ones, evidently in a high state of delight, but yet she did not speak. The matron questioned the man, who was fondling her hair with one big hand, while the other was tightly grasped by the little thing. He touched his tongue. "Mine little girl is mute," said he; "she have her hearing, but not speech. Mine little Rachel!" and he took her right up in his arms, pressed her to his breast, and walked off with his happy burden. While he was departing, a policeman came in with a little Irish boy about seven years of age, with a bruised and bleeding face, in tears, in rags, dirty, and a lamentable figure generally. "Who is this?" said the matron. "His name is Paddy Woolan, and he doesn't quite know where he lives," replied the policeman. "His father and mother are having a drunken spree in the house, have beat each other and the children, and driven them out of the house. I found him running, out of breath, and panting with fear and fatigue, and I've brought him up here." The matron nodded with a sort of troubled look, wiped his eyes, presented him with the piece of bread and butter which the little Jew girl had rejected, and gave him a cup of tea. This treatment abated the violence of his grief, and though he sobbed a little as he munched, yet the sea of his emotion was evidently going down. "Are there many such cases?" inquired the reporter. "Too many, only too many," she answered; "half the Irish children who are lost have in reality been driven out by one parent or the other in a burst of drunken fury. In two or three days they will come for him, pretending the deepest grief, but I shall see the boy watch their hands as if expecting a blow, and ready to dodge it." The world little knows what the children of the Irish have to endure in their miserable homes, and how the parents, by their vices, perpetuate in their offspring those defects of character which men have been too apt to ascribe to the tyranny of English rule.

While Paddy was munching, in came another policeman with a little negro boy, apparently from seven to eight years of age. The matron said to him, "Why, how do you come to be lost? you look spry enough." "Ain't been in de place more nor a fotenight, Missus," said the woolly-headed urchin; "'long to Petersburg, way down in Vahginney." "Oh! you do? well, Sir, and what's your name?" "Name's Robert Lee, Missus, and I lives with Aunt Dinah, as mammy's dead." "Well, where does Aunt Dinah live?" Before the boy could answer, two very neatly-dressed colored women came into the room and immediately commenced to load him with reproaches. "Oh! you bad boy; what'll I do with yer when I get yer home?" Bobby grinned as if he was not particularly afraid of anything very bad, and was marched off triumphantly, after explaining to the matron that it was the "fustest time he had gone out of de house, and he had just crossed over de way, when his head turned round, and he clar forgit where he was." By this time Paddy Doolan had finished his supper, and was walked off for a wash, after which he returned, looking very clean and pretty, and was inducted into peaceable possession of one of the cots, where he soon fell asleep.

There was now a cessation for some fifteen minutes, and then two arrivals came together. One was a little Irish girl whose parents had been waiting for her down-stairs, and who came to have her name inscribed according to the regulations. The other was a little boy who held fast hold of the policeman's hand, and was introduced as having been found on Nineteenth-street and Avenue B. He was about two years and six months old, and was very nicely dressed. He had blue, big eyes, an amazing mass of flaxen curls, and a very fair complexion. He had evidently been dressed to go out with his mamma, for his hat was of blue velvet with a little white feather, and he wore over his tartan dress, a thick, white flannel cape, prettily embroidered. He looked around with considerable surprise, but when the policeman who had brought him in, disengaged his hand, and beat a hasty retreat to the door, he was after him with a roar of anguish, crying "mamma!" with all the force of his lungs. It was evident that the policeman had won his entire confidence by promising to take him to his mamma, and he regarded this as a base betrayal of his trusting nature, resenting it accordingly. He was pacified by the matron, who resorted to the same artifice, but when she attempted to remove his cap and his cape, he made a vigorous struggle as if dimly conscious that she had no vested right to remove his apparel. A piece of bread and butter was put into his hand, but he took no notice of it. His face began to get elder visibly, and he was evidently puzzling his baby brains for a solution of the mysterious forms and strange furniture by which he was surrounded. Failing in this endeavor, his mouth relaxed, and he bleated out like a persecuted lamb, his one cry, "mamma!" at regular intervals, until his eyes rolled in his head with weariness, and he consented to be put to bed. But first he gathered his mittens, his cape and his cap, and rolled them into a bundle, crushing the feather dreadfully in the operation. This he clasped tightly to his bosom and went to sleep guarding it faithfully.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Presentment by the Grand Inquest—Essex Market and Jefferson Market "Prison Pens" a Public Disgrace—Brutality to Prisoners—Ludlow-Street Jail and the Lunatic Asylums.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer came into Court during its session yesterday, and handed to Judge Ingraham, presiding, the following important presentment:

GRAND JURY ROOM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

The Grand Inquest in and for the City and County of New-York having carefully inspected the various prisons in and about the City, respectfully report that they find the Penitentiary, Almshouse and Hospitals on Blackwell's Island in perfect order. The Lunatic Asylums are also in good condition, with the exception of a building known as the "Lodge," in which the more dangerous lunatics are confined; this structure is very old, much out of repair, and is unfit for the purpose to which it is devoted. There are, at present, about 1,700 lunatics on the Island, and the accommodation for them is entirely inadequate. This will be overcome to a certain extent, by the new Insane Asylum, which is now finished on Ward's Island, to which place about 600 patients will shortly be removed. This is probably the finest and most complete institution of its kind in the country. The "Soldiers' Home," on Ward's Island, devoted to the care of disabled soldiers of New-York regiments, is exceedingly well managed, and affords a comfortable resting-place for those brave men who have lost limbs and almost their lives in the country's defence.

The Grand Inquest find the "Prison Pen" of Essex Market Police Court a disgrace to a civilized community. In a badly ventilated room, about ten feet by fifteen, prisoners of both sexes, numbering from forty to seventy, are daily confined, irrespective of the charge for which they are arrested, whether it be the simple violation of a City ordinance or the most infamous of crimes. The room in which prisoners are confined at Jefferson Market Police Court is subject to the same condemnation. In cold weather it is a perfect "ice-box," where prisoners of both sexes, young and old, innocent and guilty, are huddled together. There is no stove in the room, nor is there any means of heating it. The bridge and staircase over which prisoners are conducted from the Court-room to the Prison is in a dilapidated and unsafe condition.

The Grand Inquest most earnestly protest against the practice of confining young children, arrested for some trivial offense, in the same apartment with the most depraved and abandoned characters. They also have reason to suspect that in many cases prisoners brought to the various Police Courts are treated in a brutal and inhuman manner by the officers having them in charge. Ludlow-street Jail was found in a healthy and cleanly condition, the prison fare of abundant and superior quality. There were no complaints from the prisoners, except in regard to the hardness of the law which deprives them of their liberty. There are about ninety unfortunates in this institution, the majority of whom are imprisoned for debt. A large portion of them were recently discharged by His Honor Judge Barnard, but the Sheriff would not take the responsibility of their liberation, as he did not recognize the jurisdiction of this Court. Some of these cases are very sad, as the inability of the prisoners to support their families during their incarceration is the cause of much suffering. The Grand Inquest are convinced that the policy of imprisonment for debt is unwise and productive of more harm than good. The City Prison was found in excellent order, and seems to be well managed. The Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house is in bad condition, very unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and is a disgrace to the City. The Grand Inquest find the number of men on the Police force entirely inadequate to the service required of them. In almost all the precincts the patrolmen have to cover more than one post. The entire Police force of the City is only 2,100 men, while it should be at least 2,500.

The chief difficulty in the proper working of all the departments seems to be the lack of funds. This, of course, is very embarrassing, and will not be overcome until the proper appropriations are made. The Department of Public Charities and Correction, although most prudently managed, is largely in arrears. This difficulty is very extensive. In some of the Courts the employes and members of the Police Department have been obliged to subscribe the money to buy fuel for the purpose of warming the Court-rooms. The Grand Inquest cannot too strongly condemn the practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City during the hours they are occupied by citizens. This has frequently been the cause of loss of life and limb, and should be prohibited by law.

LINDEY M. HOFFMAN, Foreman.
EDWARD BARKER, Secretary.

The Fourth-Avenue Railroad—The Mayor Vetoes the Resolutions of the Common Council.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Mayor sent the following message to the Board of Aldermen:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

To the Common Council:

I herewith return, without my approval, the resolutions for improving the condition of Fourth-avenue in respect to the use of steam by the Harlem Railroad Company," adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th inst., and by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the 19th inst. It does not become necessary to consider the advantages or disadvantages, nor the policy or impolicy of these resolutions, because I have reached the conclusion that the Common Council does not possess legal power to authorize or direct many of the acts contemplated by the resolutions, but that such power exclusively belongs to the Legislature.

The resolutions also provide: "The work herein mentioned and such as may be necessary to carry out the object of this resolution, to be done by the New-York and Harlem Road Company, and to be approved by the Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and one-half of the cost of said work to be borne by the said railroad company and the other half to be borne by the City, and the portion to be borne by the City to be paid as the work progresses," &c.

This is distinctly in contravention of section 22 of the Charter, which reads as follows:

"The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the City, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislative power of the City shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with said special grants, restrictions or limitations, as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature."

The resolutions also, in contemplating an alteration of the grade of Fourth-avenue, violate chapter 52, section 2, of laws of 1852, respecting publication of facts, as well as regarding consent of owners. The resolutions also contemplate expenditure of money for which no appropriation has been made, and this latter is an absolute condition precedent. (Section 20 of Charter.) The resolutions also contemplate building street bridges, which, as was decided heretofore in the Broadway Bridge case, is beyond the power of the Common Council to grant.

I therefore return these resolutions with the foregoing objections. It has lately become apparent that both the Railway Company in question and the public need legislation upon many, if not all, of the matters embraced by these resolutions. Upon the one side, the Company confers enormous advantages upon the commerce of New-York, and upon the other hand, the necessary use of City streets by this railway embarrasses and endangers property and person. Fortunately, a legislative session approaches, at which prompt relief can be had in this matter. These resolutions may serve, however, in their inchoate shape, as a memorial from the Common Council to the Legislature.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, &c.

The communication was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Committee of Ninety—Appointment of Subcommittees.

The Committee of Ninety, appointed at Brevoort Hall on Wednesday night, met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John Foley presided.

Mr. John Daly said the object of the Committee was to examine all feasible schemes for transit, and seek by legislation to coalesce the different charters already existing. He moved that a Subcommittee of Ten be appointed to consider the special subject of railroads and the improvement of Fourth-avenue. The motion was carried.

Mr. W. Vale moved that a committee of ten be appointed on City horse-car railroads. He made some remarks on the subject of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, and spoke in favor of an underground railroad.

Mr. Daly said they had no preferences. There were several engineers on the Committee, and when the subcommittees are appointed, the subjects will come up in order before them.

In response to an inquiry, the Chairman said he understood the Committee on Railroads had the whole subject of rapid transit before them, both for the east and west sides.

The following Committees were appointed:

Committee on Railroads—Louis P. Brown, A. Dowling, W. F. Havemeyer, J. H. Strahan, A. H. Barney, J. E. Develin, R. C. Root, R. W. Townsend, Edward Mathews.

Committee on Finance—Lewis Ballard, M. M. Dale, C. F. Simpson, Henry Clews, Ed. Mathews, J. F. Harrison, E. M. Taylor, M. Hoes, Francis Tomes, Hiram Barney.

Committee on Laws and Ordinances—John McDonald, Robert Townsend, Hiram Barney, Edgar F. Brown.

The Chair said the Committee on Horse-car Railroads would be announced at a future meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Dock Commissioners—Funds Wanted.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. Agnew in the chair. All the Commissioners were present, except Mr. Smith.

Commissioner Wood submitted a report from the Auditing Committee, by which it appeared that $300,000 had been received from the Controller during the month of November, and that after payment of all expenses the balance on hand Nov. 30, was $48,211 32.

A resolution previously passed to build a bulk-head between Piers Nos. 36 and 37 North River, was rescinded, as the Superintendent considered it more advisable to extend the platform. The resolution of July 27, to erect a pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street, East River, was rescinded.

Mr. Agnew said, that although the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had issued an authorization for $1,000,000 in favor of the Department, the Controller had not yet issued bonds for that amount.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

"The Birmingham Conference on the Intended Changes in the House of Lords.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 6.

The Birmingham Conference on the reform of the House of Lords began this morning in the Masonic Hall, New-street, at 12 o'clock. Mr. J. S. Wright, President of the Birmingham Liberal Association, was in the chair, and the following resolutions were agreed to:

Moved by Mr. George Dixon, M. P., seconded by Mr. J. D. Lewis, M. P.: "That the hereditary principle in legislation is unwise, since it neither ensures wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body; and is unjust, since it confers upon a class powers which ought to be exercised only by representatives of the nation."

Moved by Mr. P. H. Muntz, M. P., seconded by Dr. Sandwith, C. B., Llanelly: "That in a free country, the ultimate decision upon all questions of government or of the policy of the State must rest with representatives elected by the majority of the people, and that some plan should be adopted in this nation to give constitutional effect to that decision."

Moved by Dr. Parkhurst, Manchester, seconded by Mr. J. C. Cox, J. P., Belper: "That no right to legislate on the affairs of the nation ought to be conferred in consequence of any theological opinions, or of connection with any ecclesiastical establishment, and, therefore, the legislative power of the bishops of the English Church should be abolished."

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 7.

The resolutions adopted at the Birmingham Conference, held yesterday, to bring about a reform of the House of Lords, were published last evening. From the full reports which have since come to hand, it appears that although a considerable number of members of Parliament sent excuses for absence, there were only present of the members of the Lower House, Mr. Dixon, Mr. J. D. Lewis, and Mr. Muntz. Mr. Dixon, who was the first member of the House of Commons to speak, declined at the outset to discuss the abolition of the Upper House, and also said that he wished to say as little as possible of the personal merits of the Lords, who, as far as he knew them, were neither much better nor much worse than the rest of their fellow-countrymen. With regard to the 285 Lords who voted against the abolition of purchase, Mr. Dixon asked: Supposing the Upper Chamber had been elected instead of hereditary, how many of the 285 Lords would have been sitting in the House at the time? In all probability not more than from 50 to 100. The honorable member asked further: Had it ever been submitted to the vote of this country whether we should have an hereditary Legislative Chamber? Would the House of Lords be content to submit the question to the vote? If so, he did not say what might be the case in the country districts, where house-holders were recipients of the bounty of these Lords; but in large towns, removed from that personal and pecuniary influence, he believed he knew in which way the vote would be given. Mr. Dixon proposed to give the Lords that which they now possessed, but which they very rarely used, a suspensory power, with a limitation placed upon it, however. He did not think members of the Upper House should be appointed by the Minister of the day, or directly chosen by the people. A select committee should be chosen by both parties in the House of Commons to discharge that duty; and he felt quite certain that they would not exclude those Peers who possessed fitness for the post and who desired to take it. He had no doubt that some of the nobility who were young and active would prefer to occupy seats in the Lower House, and he was of opinion that liberty of choice should be given them.

Mr. George Potter, who followed Mr. Dixon, was of opinion that if the Lords should again reject any popular measure the Government should do the same as in the case of army purchase—carry the bill by the Queen's prerogative in spite of the Upper House.

Mr. Muntz, M. P., hoped he should never live to see the country governed by a single Chamber. He discussed various proposals of reform without approving any, and concluded by the observation that if the Committee could lay before the country a plan which, without destroying the existing Constitution, would promote harmony between both Houses, they would deserve the thanks of the country.

The necessity of a second Chamber was also maintained by Mr. Whittaker, of Nottingham. A second House seemed to him to be needful for the defense of the people themselves, seeing that it was possible they might be led by some violent person or captious leader with interested motives to cry for measures which in their more reasonable moments they would regret.

At the public meeting held in the evening, Mr. Auberon Herbert was present, and made the first speech after the chairman. Sir Charles Dilke also spoke. It is stated that the rising of the member for Chelsea was the signal for a hostile demonstration, which was continued with more or less intensity for nearly half an hour. No sooner had Sir Charles opened his mouth than the minority shouted and roared in the most frightful manner. There were cries of "Turn them out" from every part of the room, and several disturbers of the peace was summarily ejected. Again Sir Charles attempted to speak, and again had to sit down. Standing patiently for some minutes he awaited a lull, and when there was one he uttered a few words, which were drowned by the roars of the disaffected, and an individual on the platform and another in the gallery were at once thrust out of the hall by force. The chairman appealed, but in vain, for order. Pepper was sprinkled about, "much to every one's discomfort." Sir Charles, in the course of his speech, expressed the opinion that the House of Lords had received a most dangerous accession to the ranks of what might be called its dangerous members, when Lord Cranborne became Lord Salisbury; and if anybody could provoke a collision with the Commons, he was the man. As to the suggestion of life peerages, he said the power of creating them in large numbers would be putting into the hands of Ministers a dangerous power over the deliberations of the Lower House. On the other hand, to create them in small numbers would be no practical change at all. If they were to pick out, as Lord Russell did two or three years ago, names of distinction, such, for instance, as Mr. John Stuart Mill, no doubt they might make a case to show that the creation of life Peerages would improve the character of the Upper House. At the same time it might be doubted if such men would accept the position. Imagine Mr. Mill sitting as Lord Blackheath, or by some other title derived from land. They would be sure to have the second-rate clerks of second-rate offices thrust into the House by the act of the Ministry of the day, and they would be looked down upon by their hereditary colleagues, and designated as short-time convicts—convicts sentenced for life—"lifers." Many people suggested a limitation of the powers of veto possessed by the Upper House, and he would say that if they were not prepared to abolish the hereditary House, they might limit the questions upon which it was allowed to interfere with the working of the popular will. Sir Charles, however, agreed with Mr. Herbert in doubting whether it was necessary to have a second House at all. This "doubt" was received with loud cheers.

English Congratulations to the United States.

The London *Times* prefaces its reference to the President's Message by the words following: "The rulers of the world are meeting their Parliaments, and President Grant may, perhaps, boast that the circumstances under which he addresses the Legislature of the United States are the happiest of all. The Emperor of Germany congratulated the representatives of his ancestral Kingdom last week on the position Prussia had attained, but one-half of his speech was occupied with an argument upon the necessity of being forearmed against future dangers. Victor Emmanuel enjoyed a higher and rarer felicity when he told the Senators and Deputies of Italy assembled together in their new hall on the Piazza di Monte Citorio, that the work to which he and they had consecrated their lives was accomplished, yet he could not but remember that there were irreconcilable enemies in Rome itself, and that still more fanatical adherents of the Holy Father were to be found abroad chafing because their Governments would not take steps to prohibit the Italian occupation of Rome. It would be cruel to compare the timorous anticipations M. Thiers must entertain of the future with the secure prosperity of Washington. Gen. Grant may look at home and abroad, and find no ground for apprehension. Peace is within the borders of the Union. Peace is without. Peace and prosperity, and a reconciliation of the last differences which disturbed the relations of the Republic. Six years have served to extinguish the passions of civil discord, and there does not exist in the States at this hour anything more serious than the constitutional rivalry of political parties. The Treaty of Washington has provided for a friendly settlement of the long-standing dispute with ourselves, and President Grant expresses a hope—perhaps more easily formed at Washington than in our nearer proximity to the Continent—that the example thus set of referring to arbitration an international difference may be followed, so as to restore to productive industry millions of men now engaged in training and preparations for war. Lastly, the trade of the Union is prosperous; its revenue is abundant and superabundant, and the President is able to suggest that the tariff may be simplified and reduced and a large number of internal taxes abolished, still leaving a surplus to be applied in reducing the debt of the nation. President Grant is fortunate in the external circumstances of the Republic, fortunate as respects its internal condition, fortunate, also, as we have lately had occasion to remark, in his own person, in being able to look forward with something like moral certainty to his re-election as President. The nation approves his past conduct of their affairs, and is prepared to accept his guidance in the future. The composition of the two Houses of Congress affords a reasonable presumption that the legislation he recommends in his Message will be supported when brought before them."

Desperate Assault on a Policeman.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Walsh, Twenty-first Precinct, went into a grocery in Second-avenue, where he met one Christopher Bracken, whom he had driven from the corner a few nights before. Without giving any warning of his purpose Bracken suddenly made a desperate assault on Walsh with a large knife. Drawing his revolver, Walsh parried the blow of his assailant, and then knocking him down with the butt of his pistol, after a severe struggle, succeeded in wresting the knife from him. Bracken was then secured as a prisoner.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

Meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission—Judge Bosworth's Report—The Sum of $5,000 Deducted from Contractor Brown's Bills.

The Street-cleaning Commission met yesterday, Mayor Hall presiding. Judge Bosworth said that complaints had been made against the contractor for charging for removing ashes, saw-dust, &c., from the fronts of certain stores. He read one bill of $5 for removing saw-dust, and was proceeding to argue upon it, when Recorder Hackett said that in order to save time he would pay it himself, and threw a $5 bill on the table for that purpose.

Judge Bosworth then produced an immense bundle of complaints, which, he said, would take six months to look through. Certain streets, he said, in the Fourth Precinct, had not been cleaned at all from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25. He had had the contractor's foreman and the Police before him. The foreman persisted in saying that the streets had been cleaned. The Police said they had not.

The Mayor said: "Then it's a question of absolute neglect? Now, what do you advise; do you recommend a deduction from the contractor's bills?"

Mr. Brown, the contractor, did not consider his bills liable to deduction. The testimony of the Police was not always to be relied on.

Recorder Hackett said the Police, on previous occasions, had made contradictory statements in regard to the condition of the streets.

The Mayor remarked that the Police considered it their duty to growl on general principles. He then moved that the bills of the contractor, from Oct. 16 to Dec. 1, there being three of $18,693 75 each, be audited, and that the sum of $5,000 be kept back for the present, and until the controller and the contractor can agree as to what amount shall be deducted from his bills.

FORGED BONDS.

A Bold Operation in False Pennsylvania School Bonds.

A great operation in forged bonds was before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, when Frederick Snedecker was arraigned for uttering forged bonds on the Allentown School District of the town of Allentown, established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, to the amount of $10,000. From the statements of the witnesses it appears that on the 28th of October Snedecker called on Mr. William Muir, at his office, No. 113 Broadway, and at first desired a loan on these bonds, but finding this difficult, then wished to dispose of them. He represented the bonds as a good investment, bearing seven per cent. interest. Mr. Muir took time to investigate the matter by writing to Allentown, and finding there were such bonds in the market, consummated the purchase, and paid $8,500 for fourteen bonds of $500 each, and fifteen of $200 each, on the 8th and 9th of November. These bonds were afterward sold to various parties through Scott & Daugherty, of No. 11 Wall-street, and it was some time before it was discovered that they were forgeries. This fact was established yesterday before Justice Hogan, by the testimony of Mr. C. M. Runk, President of the Board of Controllers of Allentown, who stated that his signature, as well as that of J. S. Dillinger, the Secretary, and the seal of the Board, were forgeries, and that the bonds themselves had been printed from a false plate. After taking the complaint of Mr. Muir and the statements of the witnesses, the accused was committed for examination.

The Combination Against the Erie Managers.

The American shareholders of Erie stock have combined to oppose the present corrupt management of the Erie Railway, and have appointed Messrs. W. B. Clerg, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams, of the New-York Stock Exchange, as a committee to act in their behalf. An effort will be made to have the Classification act repealed, and the ordering of a new and honest election for directors of the Road. Fisk, Gould and Lane have petitioned the United States Circuit Court to have the bill in equity filed some time ago by counsel for Heath and Raphael, the English bondholders, dismissed, on the ground that the defendants had been released from all responsibility in regard to the matters complained of in the bill. The bill asked that the Erie officers be compelled to give an account of their control of the railway, and to make good the losses incurred by the stockholders through their mismanagement. The defendants ask to have Heath and Raphael enjoined from continuing the suit or bringing any similar one. Decision was reserved.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Murderous Assault.

Holder Isaacson, residing at East New-York, was brutally beaten on Wednesday night by some unknown men, and left for dead in front of the residence of Mr. Miner, on the Plank-road, near Butler-avenue. He was sent out to purchase a demijohn of rum, and had it in his charge when he was assaulted. A surgical examination reveals the fact that the man's wounds are of a terrible nature.

The Contract for Cleaning Streets.

The proposals for cleaning the streets of the city for the year 1872 were opened by the Water Board yesterday. Mr. Fowler, on behalf of the Commissioners, stated that they proposed to award the contracts to such men as will best serve the interests of the city in keeping the thoroughfares clean; and if, in the judgment of the Board, the lowest bidder was not a reliable man, the contract would not be awarded to him.

Conviction for Misdemeanors on Election-Day.

Yesterday Edward H. Terrier and Jacob Worth were convicted in the City Court, before Judge McCue, of misdemeanors at the last election. The prisoners on trial were Worth, Terrier and Jacob Stark. The latter was acquitted.

On motion of Gen. Catlin, the Court granted an arrest of judgment till next week, when certain exceptions will be argued.

The Death of Hon. R. C. Underhill.

A meeting of members of the Bar was held yesterday in the Supreme Court-room, for the purpose of taking suitable measures of respect to the memory of Hon. R. C. Underhill, formerly District-Attorney of the County. Addresses were made by N. F. Waring, P. S. Crooke, Henry A. Moore, A. J. Spooner, Esqs., and others, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The funeral services will take place today.

Brief Items.

Seven new cases of small-pox were reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The total amount collected at the Tax office for the two months ending Dec. 18, was $3,508,104 80.

A package containing $400 was sent anonymously to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, yesterday, as "conscience money."

Yesterday Judge McCue sent a pick-pocket, named William Allison, to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Commissioner Isaac Van Anden is lying seriously ill at his residence on Columbia-street, with paralysis.

Ellen Riley, who was indicted for the murder of her husband John, having stabbed him with a shoe-knife, after he had given her a severe beating, on Aug. 31 last, was brought up for trial in the City Court yesterday, and, on application of her counsel, Mr. P. Keady, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentence was suspended.

Brownlow on Southern Loyal Claims.

In a letter published in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, Senator Brownlow says: "Already there have been so many claims fraudulently gotten through here, and some of them of the most disloyal parties in the State, whose loyalty has been indorsed by Ex-Federal officers and other Union men, that the credit of our State is damaged, and the just claims of loyal men prejudiced. From different parts of the State I am called upon to indorse the loyalty of parties having claims of whose course during the war I personally know nothing. I am asked to do this because such parties have their loyalty indorsed by Ex-Federal officers of high character, and include men from different Northern States as well as Tennessee. I have a rule on this subject, from which I have not departed since the war ended, and which I shall adhere to in the future. It is, not to indorse any man's loyalty unless I personally know him to have been consistently an enemy of the rebellion, from its beginning to its ending. So far as the passage of special acts by Congress for the payment of claims is concerned, Congress will proceed cautiously. The general feeling is strong against the passage of such bills, because of the frauds which have already been perpetrated upon the Treasury by the passage of these special acts. At the last session Congress, to be relieved of all this special legislation, passed a bill establishing a Commission, whose head-quarters are in this city, to audit and report upon these Southern claims. This Commission has appointed Subcommissions in all the eleven States lately in rebellion."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 22: Nos. 489, 494, 478, 479, 496, 498, 500, 501.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
623—Boucher vs. U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1311—Cushing vs. Bradford.
1333—Badger vs. Filden.
1408—Same vs. Same.
1415—Sherwood vs. Sime.
1464—Badger vs. Filden.
1655—Barnard vs. Goodhart.
1691—Homergue vs. Elkins.
1789—Knox vs. Thompson.
1921—Thomson vs. Brandt.
1925—Same vs. Ahearn.
1909—Thurnauer vs. Herman.
2029—Brown vs. Molloy.
2065—Griffen vs. Rhoner.

Nos.
2113—Lowenstein vs. McGown.
2147—Schwartz vs. Lapaugh.
2149—Hopkins vs. Middleton.
2157—Renand vs. Doremus.
2165—Shepherd vs. Weis.
2197—Hedden vs. Sime.
2217—Clarke vs. Fischer.
2237—The Laurenceville Cement Co. vs. Wood.
2287—The Home Ins. Co. vs. Atenbram, impleaded.
2301—Cole vs. Spence.
2319—Caldwell vs. Beard.
2321—Doll vs. Flagg.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No Short Calender. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
22—Johnson vs. Harland.
60—The People of the State of New-York vs. Bradley.
72—Hexton vs. Knox.
79—Day vs. Day.
81—Clarke vs. Hayward.
83—The People of New-York State vs. Tobacco Man. Assn.
95—Agste vs. Mendes.
97—Nichols vs. Hunt.
102—Gescheidt vs. Kuhne.
115—Rich vs. The Rochester Water-works.
116—Same vs. Same.
118—Simmons vs. Wood.
120—Birdsall vs. Smith.
122—Application of Blanchard.
125—Carter vs. Kain.
133—Cowdin vs. Gottgetreu.
134—In re application of Mitchell.

Nos.
140—Riddle vs. Sanford.
145—Hopkins vs. Oddie.
146—Gescheedt vs. Kuhne.
150—Holloway vs. Stephens.
151—Futte vs. Miller.
152—Same vs. Same.
157—Gibney vs. Darling.
158—Lent vs. Fanlhaber.
161—Dow vs. Dow.
163—Atwood vs. Koin.
164—Cole vs. Spence.
167—George vs. Lyon.
168—Knox vs. Dwyer.
171—In re. petition of Bliss.
172—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.
173—Baker vs. Hotchkiss.
178—Devoe vs. Stock.
179—Delevan vs. Brown.
181—Harvey vs. Kelley.
185—Hogut vs. Nussbaum.
187—Weeks vs. Huff.
194—Solomon vs. Knapp.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned till Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
873—Fleischi vs. Mason.
1225—Shortell vs. Lowenthal.
1087—Seymour vs. O'Brien.
1671—Deming vs. Fulleston.
227—Ross vs. Collins.
1215—Mitchel vs. Gordon.
1137—Doscher vs. Shear.
539—Estes vs. Wellman.
901—Estes vs. The Home Ins. Co.

Nos.
903—Estes vs. North America Fire Ins. Co.
905—Estes vs. Home Ins.
907—Estes vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
909—Estes vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
911—Estes vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1125—The Nassau Cordage Co. vs. McKentee.

Case on.

Part II.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes—One Hour.

Nos.
1745—Drerr vs. Graefsner.
1712—Shannon vs. Reilly.
1404—Whittin vs. Stafford.
1856—Jungbluth vs. Tournade.
1887—Weld vs. Gallagher.
1457—Bartlett vs. Jackson.
1742—Kramer vs. Goldschmidt.
1474—Haskins vs. Weith.
1423—Esser vs. Silver.
1789—Clarke vs. Smith.
1700—Orange Co. Milk Association vs. Brady.
1867—N. Y. Nat'l Ex. B'k vs. Warren.
1794—Clark vs. Beman.
1810—Newton vs. Coburn.
1711—Lecomte vs. Perwilliger.
1830—Abbott vs. Van Wink.
1868—Spelman vs. Lendheim.
1764—Beach vs. Morgan.
1541—O'Donnell vs. Green.
1869—Clarin vs. Thurber.
1938—Woener vs. Herrick.
1958—Paton vs. Winters.
1891—Rothschild vs. Quackenbusch.
1935—Lynde vs. Lumley.
1963—Sander vs. Wood.
1954—Ninth Nat'l Bank vs. Smith.

Nos.
1712—Shannon vs. Reilly.
1558—Sampter vs. Wolf.
1899—O'Neill vs. Gardner.
1966—Doyle vs. Catherwood.
1922—Kingsley vs. Finck.
985—Schuylkill Navigation Co. vs. Helmer.
986—Hennessey vs. The Empire Fire Ex'g Co.
27— —— vs. ——.
1184—Stevens vs. Cole.
1078—McKnight vs. Crotty.
1261—Draper vs. Stiger.
1606—Waring vs. Rinaldo.
1608—Kendrick vs. Stuyvesant.
1577—Fuller vs. Mandelick.
1298—Wood vs. Denclos.
1663—Sargent vs. Industrial Ex. Co.
1509—Andrade vs. Alger.
1603—Ackerman vs. Henkel.
1561—Murphy vs. Baldwin.
1670—Barrett vs. Brodhed.
1719—Gambling vs. Jones.
1328—McIntire vs. Morgan.
1455—Schiestein vs. Leporin.
1335—Fuller vs. Langkey.
1458—Evans vs. Hoex.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Krekler.
5727—Cummings vs. Dodge.
——Spirling vs. Harris.
——Spirling vs. Bennsy.
7550—Beuthein vs. Elsas.
7528—Gower vs. Garcia.
7101—Barr vs. Wood.

Nos.
3042—Coffin vs. Miller.
7549—Fleich vs. Brennan.
7563—Mac vs. Bloscore.
7566—Lursch vs. Rolston.
7568—Dahlgreen vs. Fredericks.
7569—Shepherd vs. Dingle.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8267—Shapter vs. Roberts.
8277—Monell vs. Rodriques.
8392—Graham vs. Doyle.

Nos.
8403—Atwell vs. Hall.
——Delmaye vs. Heuser.
——Smith vs. Yuanze.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of M. E. Stafford et al.; order granted.

Bowery Savings Bank *vs.* Gallagher et al.; order granted.

Wirth *vs.* Wirth; see memoranda of decision.

Altmeyer et al. *vs.* Bolton et al.; motion must be denied; the default being regular, it should not be opened to let in the defense of usury.

East River National Bank *vs.* Francis A. Gove; default opened and cause restored to calendar for jury, upon defendant paying costs of motion, and stipulating to argue, &c.

In the matter of Ellen M. B. Connolly, a supposed lunatic, &c.; I think both motions should be denied, but without costs.

Hanover National Bank *vs.* H. A. Richard; see decision.

McAndrew et al. *vs.* Isaacs et al.; default opened on payment of $7 costs; judgment to stand as security.

Karney *vs.* Washoe Tool Company; motion granted.

Gilman *vs.* Greenpoint Sugar Company; motion denied, without costs.

Fairchild *vs.* Fairchild; motion granted, &c.

Browning *vs.* Conover et al.; motion denied.

Tucker *vs.* Livingstone et al.; on filing consent, an order may be taken.

Shaw *vs.* Duncan et al.; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Ingersoll *vs.* Roe; motion to amend granted on payment of $10 costs.

Silberberg *vs.* Schwartz et al.; see memoranda of decision.

Penfield, &c., *vs.* James et al.; motion granted.

Cochran *vs.* Cochran; see memoranda of decision.

Black *vs.* Wood et al.; order granted.

Fisher *vs.* Fisher; judgment granted.

By Judge Brady.

Griffiths et al. *vs.* Schwarz; case allowed as amended.

Woolsey *vs.* Johnson et al.; proposed case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Freedman.

Oliver P. Buell et al. *vs.* The Tobacco Manufacturers' Company; Isaac Boehn *vs.* Stephen Buhrer; Charles M. Graham *vs.* Francis S. Mitchell; Martin Feeney *vs.* James O'Brien; Christian W. Schaffer *vs.* John M. Tobin; The Brooklyn Oil Refinery *vs.* Daniel Brown et al.; Henry Kilinsky *vs.* Moses Levy; Gilbert S. Van Pelt *vs.* The United States Metallic Spring Boot and Shoe Heel Company et al.; Benjamin Sherman *vs.* Jasper Owen; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Larremore.

Soria *vs.* Soria; receiver appointed.

Crandall *vs.* Hawkins; order settled.

Toner *vs.* Vanderbilt; motion granted.

Rosenthal *vs.* Rehlsen; motion to open default granted.

Van Ness *vs.* Van Ness; motion granted.

Seaman *vs.* Mulry; motion granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Gardiner, &c., *vs.* Rowe, &c.; case settled; (memorandum for counsel.)

Knowlton *vs.* Briggs et al.; reference ordered.

Hubbell *vs.* Schuyler et al.; judgment of foreclosure of lien, and allowance.

Another Indorsement of Controller Green.

The following resolutions were adopted on Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform:

Whereas, In the courageous and thus far successful efforts of Controller Andrew H. Green in preserving the credit of the City, by providing ways and means to meet and liquidate the labor, and other legitimate claims and demands upon a Ring-depleted Treasury, every true friend of reform, rich and poor, sees a sign of hope and courage for the future; and,

Whereas, His continued success in such direction, until aid and comfort shall reach him through legislative channels, is not only impeded and embarrassed, but seriously menaced, by the persistent and constant clamors and demands of those having cunningly devised sinecures and other doubtful claims upon the City Treasury, a large majority of whom, it is understood and believed, are encouraged and set on by the Department of Public Works, William M. Tweed & Co.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the success of Controller Green in restoring and preserving the credit of the City under the most discouraging difficulties; in reducing to comparative order the chaotic condition of the Finance department; in heroically resisting and refusing the demands or payment of bogus and doubtful claims upon the money-bags of the people, most truly deserves, and should receive, not only the warm approval of this Council of Political Reform, but of every true friend of honest government throughout the City and State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people, and of the Press, and tribunals of justice, to protect and defend the Controller and City Treasury against the payment or assaults of any and all claimants or demands of a doubtful character, until fully and fairly investigated, come from what quarter they may.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C...109⅛	75 Ocean Bank..b. c. 10
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......b3.114	300 Md. Coal Co......... 27
45,000 do..............114	400 Con. Coal of Md... 40
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115¼	200 Quicksilver Pref.. 29½
10,000 do..........s10.115¼	200 Pacific Mail.....s3. 53¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 63	10 do............ 53
3,000 do.............. 61¾	100 do...bet. call. 53¾
10,000 do.............. 62	200 do............ 53⅝
10,000 do.............. 61⅞	100 do............ 52¾
2,000 do.............. 61¾	5 do............ 50
20,000 Tenn. 6s, n...s30. 61¾	100 Del & H. C...b. c.123
30,000 do..........s30. 61½	300 N. J. C. L. & Imp. Co.......bet. call. 71
10,000 do..........b3. 62	20 Adams Express... 90
28,000 do.............. 61¾	5 Amer. Mer. U.Ex. 59½
20,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 57	10 do............ 59¾
5,000 do.............. 55½	100 U. S. Express.... 64¼
1,000 N. Car.6s, o.bds. 31	100 Reading...ex-div.110⅝
25,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 23½	1400 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c. 93
	50 do............ 93⅛
10,000 do.............. 23¾	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 32
20,000 do.............. 24	100 do............ 32⅛
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, April & Oct... 19	100 L. S. & M. So.S'p. 84½
	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b5. 91¼
1,000 Harlem 1st......102	50 Panama............ 67
2,000 Cen. Pac.G'd bs.102⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts......127⅝
30,000 Union Pac. 1st. 91	400 Chic. & N. W...... 63¼
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 81⅝	300 do...bet. call. 63⅛
3,000 do.............. 81	50 do............ 63
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. 92½	1500 do............ 63⅜
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 87	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88¾
	100 do........b30. 89
6,000 H.&S.J.8s,Con. 94	100 Chic. & R. I......c.104⅛
8,000 P., F. W.& C.2d.102¼	200 do..bet. call.104⅛
5,000 Gt. West 2d.... 86	1100 do............104¼
4,000 Col.,C.&I.C.1st. 88⅛	160 P., F.W.&C.G.x-d. 96
2,000 do.............. 88⅛	200 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 18¾
8,000 do.............. 88⅛	125 C.,C.,C. & Ind.b.c. 88
1,000 Ced. F.& M. 1st. 86	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 42⅜
6,000 M.&S.P.1st.I.D. 90½	300 do............ 42⅛
20 Shoe & Leath.Bk.103	100 Tol., Wab. & W.c. 65⅛
15 Fourth Nat. Bk...111	46 Chic., B. & Quin..127⅝
100 Manhattan Bank.152	55 Chic. & Alton.....116

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.c.117¼	400 West. U. Tel........ 68
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, old. bds, 2d ser.109⅜	100 do........b3. 68¼
	100 Adams Express.c. 91
30,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.109⅛	25 Wells-Fargo Ex... 56⅛
10,000 do..............109⅛	10 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 59
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115	95 United States Ex. 64¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, cur....113⅛	200 Harlem..........122
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 61	700 Reading...ex- div.110⅝
5,000 do.............. 61⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts......127
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 61⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....b3. 63⅛
7,000 Va. 6s. Cons.... 54	15 C., C. & C. & Ind.... 88¼
2,000 do.............. 53⅛	100 Chi. & R. I........104⅛
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct... 21	100 Mil. & St. Paul... 53⅛
	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 66
30,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 24	200 Del., Lack. & W...108¼
	100 do............108⅛
5,000 Union P. 1st.... 91	200 do........b3.109
5,000 M. S. S. F. bds.101¼	200 do........b10.109⅛
42 Park Bank.........156	100 Chi. & Alton.....117
300 Mar. Pf...bet. call. 1½	200 Ohio & Miss........ 42⅛
300 Cons. C.of Md.b.c. 39	

THURSDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the month of November have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary of the Import, Export and Specie movement of the month, and also for the eleven months of the Calendar year 1871, compared with the results at New-York of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Import entries at New-York for November were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	November, 1871.	November, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct.	$13,123,708	$14,004,294
Dutiable Goods, bonded.	9,371,091	9,886,963
Free Goods	1,609,142	1,491,905
Total Nov. entries.	$24,103,941	$25,383,163

The amount of Goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $9,005,491, or $365,600 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $23,738,341, upon which the Customs paid amount to $9,355,044, or, at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 40 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in November, 1870, was $21,821,719, upon which the Customs were $9,027,823.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $33,779, against $2,734,075 in November, 1870.

The export clearances from New-York in November, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	November, 1871.	November, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$18,603,795	$24,125,836
Foreign	628,792	787,516
Gold and silver	2,124,539	4,896,257
Total Nov. clearances.	$21,357,126	$29,809,609

Exports of all descriptions for the eleven months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the previous Year:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic Produce	$206,744,248	$166,566,411
Foreign re-exports	8,120,005	9,538,999
Gold and silver	61,831,354	56,240,596
Total	$276,725,607	$232,346,003

The announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he would pay off the further sum of $20,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, (Second Series,) on the 20th March, was accompanied with his offer to prepay the $20,000,000 previously notified for the 7th March or any part thereof, with Interest to the date of presentation. He has also notified that the January Gold Interest will be anticipated on Wednesday next, Dec. 27. These two offers from the Department are deemed equivalent to an immediate supply of Gold from the Treasury, if wanted, of any part of $45,000,000, and the Gold Room was depressed to 108¾ ₱ cent. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at about this average at noon out of offers for $2,345,000. The market toward the close of the day was steady at 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent. The decline in the price of Gold, and the ease in supply, has very little effect on Bills on London, which were again sold at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. for Bankers' signatures.

The rates for Money to the Brokers hold firm and an extra commission is paid over 7 ₱ cent. to carry over stocks for the day. But this stringency seems to be regarded as very temporary in its character and the Stock Exchange advances on Rail Road and other Stocks more immediately affected than any other collateral by the dearness of money. One explanation of this apparent inconsistency is found in the view which some of the leading speculators, for the rise, take of the operations of the Treasury, and the heavy New Year disbursements for Bank, Rail Road, Savings and other Dividends. They hold that in whatever form these payments may come out, whether in Gold or Currency, the effect will be to ease the Money market after the New Year. In addition to this influence we believe there is good reason to anticipate a favorable Bank average on Saturday, as the statement will more clearly and distinctly reflect the condition of the Clearing-house Banks than heretofore. Recent events have satisfied the managers of the Clearing-house that the Association should embrace in their weekly averages only their own members, leaving the outside Banks, local as well as National, whose returns have heretofore been included, as a matter of courtesy, to place themselves in a condition to come into the Clearing-house, if they desire to do so. The difference to the weekly statement will be alone four and a half millions each of Loans and of Deposits, while the difference in lawful Money (Gold and Greenbacks) will be less than $700,000.

The Public Funds were a fraction easier on the decline in Gold. The 5-20s of 1862 are most affected by the announcements from the Treasury, as the policy indicated by the Secretary renders it probable that in the course of the ensuing year, if not early in the year, nearly the whole of this class of 5-20s may be called in. The Secretary has in reserve $300,000 of new 5 ₱ cents of 1881, which he may offer either in connection with the 4½ ₱ cents and 4 ₱ cents, or separately, if the negotiation of the latter, at par in Gold, be deemed impracticable. The 5 ₱ cents sold today at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent., with interest from Nov. 1 included. At present the Secretary, without reference to what he may do with his reserved Funding Stocks next Spring, is evidently inclined to utilize a good part of his surplus Gold through the redemption of the 5-20s of 1862.

The Southern State Bonds were further depressed today. The holders of Tennessees accepted 62@61½@61 ₱ cent., and there were sellers of the Virginia Consolidated 6 ₱ cents, (recently refunded,) at 57@55@53@52@51½@52 ₱ cent., the market for these Bonds both here and in Baltimore showing what might be called an undue panic feeling. The South Carolinas were a little steadier than yesterday at 23¾@24 ₱ cent. The Railway Mortgages were steady. The Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Express Stocks participated in the firmness of the Railroad market.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made on Broad-street, as compared with Wednesday night.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¾	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¼	115⅛
American Gold	108⅞	108¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¾	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs	87½	88
Reading	*110⅝	*110⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	104
North-west Common	62⅞	62⅞
North-west Preferred	88⅞	88⅞
Pacific Mail	53⅞	52⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅞	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅞	65⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅞	67⅞
Erie	32⅛	32⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	91	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	84	84

*Ex dividend.

At the very close the Railroad dealings were dull.

The Virginia Consolidated Bonds suddenly recovered to 55@55½ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

Gold receipts	$232,028 23
Gold payments	81,366 78
Gold balance	67,787,118 84
Currency receipts	173,893 88
Currency payments	303,925 80
Currency balance	11,604,127 59
Customs	211,000 00

Mr. W. L. COMINGS was today admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Continental National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 5.

The East River National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of New-York has made a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Hartford and New-Haven Road has made a Quarterly Dividend of $3 per share on the full paid, and $1 50 on the Scrip Stock of the Company, payable to the New-York Stockholders, at the Union Bank, Jan. 2.

The Central National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Atlantic Savings Bank will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 15. The Third-avenue Savings Bank, *Three ₱ cent.*, also, Jan. 15. The Citizens' Savings, *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 22.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FORTY MILLIONS OF 1862s CALLED IN.

The Interest to Cease in March.

This policy of the Government we have foreshadowed to our friends and the public, and it behooves all holders of 5-20 Bonds of 1862 to decide whether it is not best to make at once such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as profit, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 12 to 14 per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

To those who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for making the exchange suggested, we strongly recommend the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-Twenty Bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics thereby increases his principal by 12 to 14 per cent., receiving say $1,140 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-Twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent., or from $60 in gold to $83 22 in gold.

Northern Pacifics have Thirty Years to run, are exempt from United States taxation, are issued in denominations from $100 to $10,000, and are secured not only by the road and its earnings but by 50,000,000 acres of land, worth at Government valuation $125,000,000.

No Bond could be more secure.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862.
SECOND SERIES.

In addition to the $100,000,000 of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS now being redeemed by the Government, an additional call has been made for $20,000,000 of the **Second Series** on which interest will cease in March next.

Further calls of the Bonds of that and the following Series will doubtless follow during the year. Holders can realize a better price for their Bonds **before they are called in** by the Government than afterward, as shown by the relative market prices of called and uncalled Bonds.

Holders of all Five-twenties of 1862, and especially of the Second Series, will probably do well to consider the subject of reinvestment in a more permanent form without delay.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500, and $100, coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment—Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 21, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONT.

One first-class dwelling, No. 442 West Forty-third-street, 25 by 50, five stories; Z. RHODE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One tenement-house, No. 405 West Forty-fourth-street, (rear,) 25 by 38, four stories; PETER TRACY, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 70, six stories; PETER P. DECKER, owner.

Three stores and tenements, west side of Mott-street, 85 feet south of Canal-street, 28 by 50, five stories. THOMAS NEALIS, owner.

One first-class store, west side of Church-street, 75 feet south of Dey-street, 16.6 by 48, four stories; C. GODFREY GUNTHER, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 16.8 by 30, two stories; EDWARD CROWLEY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 22 by 37, two stories; M. G. QUIGG, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 22 by 33, two stories; JOHN SCALLON, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	12	First-class dwelling	1
Brown-stone front	1	Second-class dwellings	4
Brick fronts	7	Tenement-house	1
Frame buildings	4	Stores and tenements	5
		First-class store	1

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 21, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe:

Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, unsafe front cornice; estate of S. R. JACOBS, owner.

No. 66 Cherry-street, unsafe wall and lintel; W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents.

No. 143 Liberty-street, unsafe front wall; HENRY BICK, lessee.

No. 429 Washington-street, unsafe arch; E. C. RICHARDS, owner.

No. 427 Washington-street, unsafe piers; E. C. RICHARDS, owner.

Nos. 315 and 317 Stanton-street, unsafe generally; estate of JOHN HAGGERTY, owner.

Nos. 316 and 318 Pearl-street, unsafe piers of front; Roosevelt Hospital, owner.

No. 64 South-street, unsafe lintels; CHAS. GOODHUE, owner.

No. 30 Munroe-street, unsafe generally; Mrs. ANN DICK, owner.

No. 212 Washington-street, unsafe gable-wall; A. P. MAN, owner.

No. 161 East Thirty-second-street, unsafe west wall; Nelson Estate, owner.

No. 125 Bowery, unsafe rear wall and floors; EDWARD PHILLIPS, trustee.

The Jumel Estate—The Latest Contestant for the Inheritance.

The contest over the estate of the late Mme. JUMEL, the widow of AARON BURR, which has been so frequently supposed to be settled, and as frequently revived by some new claimant, was again before the Court yesterday in the form of a motion, made before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to compel NELSON CHASE and JAMES C. CARTER, his attorney, to restore to the files in the office of the County Clerk certain papers removed therefrom. The present motion is made in the interest of GEORGE W. BOWEN, of Providence, R. I., the latest to assert heirship to Mme. JUMEL, and who claims as her illegitimate son. The motion was argued by LEVI S. CHATFIELD in favor of, and by JAMES C. CARTER opposed, the former contending that the papers in question were public documents, deposited where they were by force of statute, and should not have been removed; while it was contended in opposition that they interested none save the parties to the action in which they were used, and both these consenting to their removal, no other party had a right to object. Judge CARDOZO took the papers and reserved his decision.

Settlement of a Great Government Suit.

The suit brought by the United States against WILD & Co., wealthy importers, to recover about $400,000 as a penalty for the importation of large quantities of sugar on false invoices, has been adjusted without recourse to another trial. The Government has accepted the proposition of the defendants to pay such an amount as a thorough investigation may show to be just and adequate to reimburse the Customs Department for its losses. The case was tried a few weeks ago, and occupied two weeks, but the jury could not agree.

The Yorkville Police-Justiceship—Election Frauds.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Police-Justiceship of the Yorkville Court, and also involving questions of fraud in making the election returns, was continued yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge BRADY and a jury. A large portion of the day was occupied by counsel discussing the admissibility or inadmissibility of testimony in the case, but no result was reached.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Spirits Turp., bbls	49
Broom-corn, bales	34	Resin, bbls	209
Cotton, bales	2,911	Pork, pks	169
Cotton-seed, bags	437	Beef, pks	293
Copper, bbls	28	Cut-meats, pks	1,421
Dried Fruit, pks	172	Grease, pks	63
Eggs, bbls	522	Lard, pks	2,498
Flour, bbls	4,190	Stearine, pks	215
Wheat, bushels	13,000	Butter, pks	1,822
Corn, bushels	28,800	Cheese, pks	303
Oats, bushels	14,750	Tallow, pks	85
Barley, bushels	12,310	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,750
Grass-seed, bags	1,073	Pea-nuts, bags	231
Beans, bbls	97	Pecans, pks	407
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	103
Corn-meal, bags	390	Starch, boxes	450
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Sumac, bags	45
Hemp, bales	10	Tea, half chests	1,128
Hops, bales	53	Tobacco, hhds	125
Hides, No.	1,058	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	871
Hides, bales	12	Whisky, bbls	702
Leather, sides	10,292	Wool, bales	135
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	1,198	Tallow-oil, bbls	30

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Alexander Marshall*, for Liverpool—1,405 bales Cotton, 950 bbls. Resin, 20,297 bushels Corn, 1,254 tcs. Lard, 394 bbls. Flour, 50 hhds. Tallow, 727 dry Hides, 8,465 bushels Wheat, 536 boxes Cheese, 50 bags Sumac, 21,382 lbs. Oil-cake, 160 boxes Clocks, 190 empty Cases.

By the ship *Pearl of India*, for Liverpool—39,221 bushels Corn, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 299 bales Cotton, 4,599 dry Hides, 504 bbls. Resin, 43 cases Palm-oil, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship *Constantine*, for London—20 pks. Lamps, 9 Smut-machines, 500 bbls. Resin, 50 tcs. Beef, 26,623 bushels Corn, 7,769 bushels Wheat, 30 bales Hog-hair, 3,000 bbls. Linseed-cake, 900 boxes Corn, 180 boxes Clocks, 100 boxes Clothes-pins, 50 cases Paper, 50 dozen Axes, 8 dozen Handles, 500 bbls. Flour, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 30 hhds. Lamp-black.

By the steamer *Titian*, for London—622 bags Clover-seed, 8,571 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves, 533 bbls. Flour, 125 tcs. Beef, 1,233 lbs. Lard, 105 boxes Bacon, 25 tcs. Lard, 28 boxes Tobacco, 10 cases Paper, 339 bbls. Pork, 300 tcs. Pork, 4 pks. Skins, 10 ceroons Cochineal, 16 ceroons Peruvian Bark, 15 ceroons Indigo, 243 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Blomidon*, for Havre—3,906 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Bounding Billow*, for Gibraltar and orders—350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,400 boxes Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Horatio Sprague*, for Genoa—16,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *E. Lee*, for Baracoa—155 tons Ice.

By the schooner *Fagrau*, for Havana—7,110 Shooks, 100 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *Florence*, for Matanzas—450 bbls. Potatoes, 1,909 lbs. Ham, 21 pks. Machinery, 112 pks. Hardware, 24 sets Truss Hoops, 10 pks. Rope, 12 bbls. Oil, 10 bbls. Turpentine, 40 casks Bone-black, 900 Shooks, 2,500 Hoops.

By the schooner *Winner*, for Port-au-Pitre—500 bbls. Flour, 150 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Corn, 3,250 Shooks, 25 bbls. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 3,000 lbs. Lard, 3,604 lbs. Ham, 1,821 lbs. Shoulders.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark *St. Patrick*—199,098 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request, and held with increasing confidence on the basis of previous quotations, some holders claiming a further advance in view of the reduced offerings. The demand has been partly speculative. The reported sales since our last have been 13,207 bags, including here 2,660 bags by the *Merrimac*, and 3,560 bags by the brig *Chowan*, to arrive, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 5,000 bags by the *Grey Eagle*, and 2,047 bags by the *Aquidneck*, on private terms. Some other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands here, this morning, was 55,349 bags; and, at the other distributing ports, 37,649 bags, with 196,600 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States. Other descriptions have been in active request at buoyant rates. Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up the week's business in other than Rio, thus: 2,247 mats Singapore, ex *Queen of the Seas*, sold for consumption on private terms; 9,426 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold on private terms; 3,705 bags Laguayra, 950 bags Costa Rica, 1,127 bags Mexican, 1,200 bags Manila, 600 bags Jamaica, 198 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The market is very strong and active at our advanced quotations. 15,000 mats Java, ex *Agnes*, 15,287 mats Java, ex *Galilee*, just arrived, sold previously. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, was 10,407 bags and 7,551 mats, including 9,265 bags and 7,551 mats Java, 1,040 bags Porto Rico, and 103 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—There has been a moderate call for early delivery, mostly from spinners, at firmer prices: Low Middling, Orleans and Texas, and Middlings generally showing an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,619 bales, including 1,316 bales to spinners, 140 bales to shippers, and 163 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a livelier business reported at full prices; sales, 15,850 bales (4,100 bales last evening, and 11,750 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 700 bales at 19¾c.; January, 300 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19¾c.; February, 300 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c.; 300 bales at 20⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 20 11-16c.; 100 bales at 20⅝c. And today, for December, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19¾c.; January, 1,500 bales at 19¾c., 500 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 800 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 600 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 20c.; February, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 650 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 400 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅜c.; April, 300 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 700 bales at 20⅝c.; May, 400 bales at 20⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 21c. Exchanged—7-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales February; ⅜c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.74c.; January, 19.85c.; February, 20.22c.; March, 20.46c.; April, 20.69c.; May, 20.75c. The receipts at this port today were 2,911 bales, including 443 bales from Fernandina, 411 bales from Norfolk, 695 bales from Galveston, 697 bales per rail, 665 bales from New-Orleans. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 20,494 bales, and thus far this week, 104,423 bales, against 99,900 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,226,144 bales, against 1,487,139 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Good Ordinary	19	19¼	19⅜	19½
Low Middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	21¼
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	21	21¼
Good Middling	21	21¼	21¾	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull today, the limited dealings having been wholly in a jobbing way, within our revised range, the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 05; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 70; very good to fancy at $6 70@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 05
Extra State	6 40@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 40@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 50

Southern Flour has been selling very slowly and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $6 48 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light demand at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Corn-meal has been quite dull at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, and quoted weaker in price, with some urgency on the part of holders to realize. The demand has been quite limited for both shipment and milling. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 29,000 bushels, at $1 60 for Prime Red Western, (Winter,) afloat for export; $1 47 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, for milling; about $1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, for shipment, and $1 65@$1 73 for small lots of White Western and State, ₱ bushel....Corn has been decidedly more active, and, toward the close, stronger in price with a livelier call for both new and old Mixed Western, for home-trade purposes and for export, the latter favored by the depression in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 78c.@78½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat and in store; 78c.@78c. for new do., 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77c.@81c. for poor to choice White Western; 82c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been held above the views of buyers, and has been neglected....Barley has been quite dull and altogether nominal in price....Barley Malt neglected and unsettled....Oats have been moderately sought after at about previous figures, holders of desirable lots of Mixed Western showing rather more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do. in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 52½c.@54½c. for Black; 55c.@56c. for Mixed State; 56c.@58c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store, and afloat, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—All kinds of Pork have been in light request for early delivery at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 230 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 62½ for Western Mess, $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess, 10 25@$11 for Prime and Extra Prime, (40 bbls. of the latter selling at $11, and about clearing the market of that kind,) $12 for new extra Prime, $11 50 for old Prime Mess, $14 for new do., ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very moderate inquiry noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 75, seller February, and $15, seller April; sales, 1,500 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in light demand at 5½c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in better demand at 9½c.@10c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 450 pks., chiefly Shoulders....Bacon has been in less request and rather weak in price. The export call has been less satisfactory. Sales have been reported, since our last, of — boxes, including, for early delivery here, 230 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, part to arrive, at 7⅜c.; 25 boxes Bellies at 7⅛c.; for forward delivery here, 200 boxes Short Clear, January, at 7⅛c., and for forward delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Short Rib and Short Clear, February, at 6⅛c.@6⅜c. ₱ lb....Lard has further yielded slightly in price, on rather freer offerings. The demand has been moderately active at the revised figures, mostly for the better grades of Western stock. Sales have been reported of 2,700 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9½c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅞c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been active but at a shade easier rates, with sales reported of 3,250 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs. seller December, at 9⅛c.; 2,250 tcs. seller January, at 9 7-16c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. seller February, at 9⅜c., and 500 tcs. seller March, at 9⅝c. ₱ lb.... Beef continues very quiet at from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Fancy City do., ₱ tierce; sales, 80 tierces. Beef Hams have been in less demand, at $23@$25 for new; sales, 75 bbls.... Butter has been comparatively quiet in all lines. The choicer makes of State and Western have been in some demand, mostly for local use, and quoted firm. Other grades dull and somewhat nominal. Cheese has been in light request for all purposes, within our previous range. We quote fair to extra State Butter at 22c.@37c., in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@37c.; ordinary to extra Western at 10c.@25c. ₱ lb....Good to extra State Factory Cheese, 12c.@13¼c.; good to extra State Farm Dairy at 11½c.@13c.; Western, common to prime, 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements in the line of berth freights were on a limited scale, and rates were depressed and lower for most kinds of produce, the offerings of which were unusually light. The chartering business was devoid of animation, the bids for Petroleum, Cotton and Naval Store vessels—which have been in most request—having been unsatisfactory to ship-owners. The Deal trade was utterly lifeless, and rates were more or less nominal. For Lumber vessels there was some inquiry, but with rates in favor of shippers. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 130 bales Cotton, by steam, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5¼d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 6d.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 750 boxes Bacon and 170 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 1,400 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.@40s.; 70 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, by sail, 500 bags Clover-seed at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard, on private terms. The rate for Resin, yesterday, should have been 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Havre, by sail, 300 hhds. Tallow, at ⅜c. ₱ lb. For Antwerp, 2,500 tcs. Lard, 1,500 boxes Bacon, and 20 hhds. Tallow, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 800 bbls. Resin, at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Rotterdam, 40 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Leghorn, an Italian bark, 425 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, 397 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. to the Mediterranean, and 7s. to the Adriatic. For Port Natal, south-east coast of Africa, a German brig, 255 tons, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Flour at 7s. ₱ bbl. From the Bristol Channel to Aspinwall, vessels were in demand to load with Coal at 19s., and to Panama and Acapulco at 38s., ₱ ton. For Havana, a brig, 358 tons, with general cargo, from St. John's, at equal to $2,240, gold. For Grenada, a schooner, 153 tons, with Lumber from St. John's, at $8, and back with salt from Turk's Island or East Harbour to New-York, for orders, at 12c., gold. For Barbadoes, a schooner, 123 tons, and another of 145 tons, both with privilege of a market, with Lumber from St. Johns, at $8, and back with salt to Newport, for orders, at 12c., gold. For Cardenas or Matanzas, a brig, 197 tons, and another 249 tons, from St. Johns, at 25c.; a brig 216 tons, and a schooner, 165 tons, from do., at 26c. For Kingston, Jamaica, an American brig, 170 tons, hence with general cargo, and back with Logwood, on private terms. For Matanzas or Havana a brig, 371 tons, from St. Johns, at 25c., and Lumber on deck at $7 50. For Cardenas and orders, a brig, 292 tons, and another, 280 tons, from St. John's, at 23c. For the River Platte, a British brig, (now at Philadelphia,) with Lumber from a Southern port, on private terms. For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 264 tons, hence with Coal, at $8, and a British bark, 275 tons, with coal from Baltimore, at $6 ₱ ton. For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 300 tons, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Flour, at $1 05. For the West Indies, a schooner, 160 tons, with Lumber from a Southern port, and back with Sugar, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled: No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 21¾; No. 2 do., $1 17¾; No. 3 do., $1 07½@$1 08. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@40⅜c.; Rejected, 38½c. OATS active and higher; No. 2, 32c.; Rejected, 28¼c.@29c.; buyers and sellers apart. RYE quiet and weak; No. 2, 62c.@63c. Barley active and higher; No 2 Spring, 60c.@61c.; No. 3 do., 50c. PORK unchanged; $13 10. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 8¼c.@9c. Green MEATS—Hams, 6⅛c.@8c.; Shoulders, 3⅞c.; Rough Sides, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅛c.@5⅝c. Bulk MEATS quiet and steady: Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 5⅜c.@5⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c. Boxed MEATS unchanged. HOGS—All qualities slightly declined; Live Hogs, $3 90@$4 30, with a prospect of a further decline; Dressed, $4 80@$4 85. WHISKY unchanged at 89c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,900 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—SHIPMENTS by rail—Corn, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. FLOUR and GRAIN inactive; no sales, except 2 cars two-rowed State Barley at 75c., and 5 cars Corn at 59c.; quotations nominally unchanged. PORK and LARD quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 92c. CATTLE—Receipts, 8 cars, making the supply 169 cars, being 156 cars less than at the same time last week; market firm, with not enough stock for a demand; sales, 157 Illinois Steers, 953 to 1,153 lbs., at $4 70@$5 12½; 20 Michigan, averaging 1,030 lbs., at $4 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady and firmer; all offerings sold; sales, 580 Michigan, 80 to 85 lbs., at $4 62½@$5; 300 Ohios, averaging 77 lbs., at $5; 500 Canadas, 108 to 139 lbs., at $5 25@$6; 180 Canada Lambs, averaging 90 lbs., at $7. HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; market fairly active, at $4 25@$4 50 for medium to good; $4 60 for choice.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—FLOUR firm; Family, $6 65@$6 85. WHEAT steady at $1 42@$1 45. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. RYE in improved demand at 80c.@82c. OATS quiet but firm at 38c.@39c. BARLEY in good demand as regards prime to choice at 75c.@85c.; other grades unchanged. PORK firm with a fair demand; offered at $13 62½. LARD quiet and weak; 8⅝c. asked; 8⅛c. offered. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Sides, 6c.@6⅛c. BACON quiet and weak at 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides or Sides. HOGS dull and unsettled; nominally $4 25@$4 45; receipts, 12,000 head. Green MEATS dull; holders anxious to sell; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Hams, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $8 70 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; choice White Canada held at $1 82½@$1 85. CORN dull; sales of car lots at 68c. BARLEY quiet and nominally $1 for prime Up-lake Canada. PEAS dull; sales of one car Canada at $1, free. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES—92c.@93c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—TOBACCO—Lugs, $6 50@$8; common to good Leaf offered at $15 25. BAGGING quiet and steady. FLOUR very active; Family Extra, $6 50. WHEAT quiet but firm; $1 35@$1 45. CORN—Ear, 50c.; Shelled, 55c. OATS, 40c. RYE, 75c. HOGS quiet, $4 25@$4 50; but few packers operating. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. PORK, $14, cask. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed; Sugar-cured Hams, new, 14c., packed. LARD, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. WHISKY, 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet, but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20⅛; No. 2, $1 17⅛. OATS firmer; No. 2, 32¼c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. RYE—No. 1, 63⅛c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 60⅛c. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK, $13. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 8c.@8⅛c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4⅛c. LARD—Kettle-rendered, 8⅝c.; Steam, 8⅛c. HOGS dull and declined; Live, $4@$4 10: Dressed, $4 90 offered, $4 95@$5 asked. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 51; Amber Michigan, $1 41@$1 41¼; No. 2 Red, $1 34½. CORN unchanged; High Mixed, 48⅛c.; Low Mixed, 47⅛c. OATS dull and declining; No. 1, 39⅛c.; No. 2, 37⅛c.; Michigan, 39⅛c. CLOVER-SEED steady with a moderate demand at $6 15@$6 25. HOGS steady with a moderate demand at $4 75@$4 80. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—26,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 Hogs.

DETROIT, Dec. 21.—WHEAT unchanged; Extra, $1 49; Amber, $1 40. OATS quiet but firm; Mixed, 42c. CLOVER-SEED dull and unchanged, $6 25@$6 30. HOGS—demand fair and market firm; sales at $5.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—WHEAT dull and declining; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 43. CORN steady; new, 52c. OATS firm, 44c. BARLEY—State, 72c. PETROLEUM unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 4,755 bales; exports to Havre, 3,120 bales; to Barcelona, 1,572 bales; to Amsterdam, 2,131 bales; coastwise, 1,562 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 71,720 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 5,404 bales; gross, 5,948 bales; exports, coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 5,200 bales; stock, 148,535 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,875 bales; exports, coastwise, 795 bales; sales, 2,150 bales; stock, 38,455 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 21.—COTTON strong; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 2,378 bales; exports, coastwise, 769 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 58,164 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 2,728 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 30,053 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 21.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅝c.; receipts, 1,200 bales; sales, 1,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 21—11½ A.M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

1½ P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £280,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 21—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 8,500 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 2d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring. Corn, 31s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—TALLOW, 49s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined PETROLEUM, 16⅞d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—PETROLEUM, 47f. for fine Pale American.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1871.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Charles O'Malley—Characters by Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—John Garth—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

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The bitter weather we have had during the past few days ought to induce everybody who has a little money to spare to think of the homeless poor. It is bad enough to endure the cold in the day time, but it is difficult to estimate the amount of suffering which goes on in the streets of our City during the night. Journalists and policemen, who are out at all hours, see more than most people of the dark side of life—and it is enough to move a heart of stone to see the poor children who crowd into doorways and carts for shelter from the rasping wind. Institutions for the relief of the deserving poor stand urgently in need of help at the present time. We appeal to our readers to stretch forth their hands and give this help. The Five Points Houses of Industry, and many other excellent charities, sadly need this assistance. We specially appeal to the public on behalf of the Children's Aid Society, which we know does an immense amount of good, and is capable of doing still more if it only had the means. The Tammany gang robbed it of thirty thousand dollars this year—the most cruel of all their robberies—and it is consequently unusually poor. Let any of our readers go and visit one of the institutions belonging to this Society, and they will see for themselves how much good even a few dollars may do. A warm meal for the poor starving children can be provided for about five cents a head—a school of one hundred could have a comfortable dinner for five dollars. The Society has many schools, and every trifle which is sent to the Secretary, at No. 19 East Fourth-street, is *sure* to be well bestowed. There is no fear of your money—be it five cents or five dollars—being misapplied. Shall we appeal in vain in behalf of such a cause?

We publish today a few quotations from other journals, illustrative of the spirit in which Mr. Schurz's attempt to get another "hole-and-corner" committee, modeled on the one which Senator Patterson brought over to New-York, is regarded by the independent Press. The move was unquestionably a wily one—seeing that Schurz and Fenton were engaged in it, it was pretty sure to be that—but the truth about it is now pretty generally understood. The journals which are pledged to oppose the President through thick and thin will not be satisfied; but the people do not much care whether they are satisfied or not. They know that papers like the *Sun* and the *Nation* will not hesitate to trump up all sorts of slanders about the Administration, and therefore what they have to say counts for very little.

We give, in another column, an instructive insight into a few of the mysteries of the late Department of Parks. This will enable the public to understand that in their capacity of City gardeners, Sweeny, Hilton and Fields were almost as expensive luxuries as Tweed himself. Such revelations help to explain the exceeding tenacity with which Tweed clings to the control of his still more rotten Department. That worthy has, doubtless, been chiefly occupied of late in covering up the tracks of the multiplied swindles of the Department of Public Works. It is a monstrous shame that such an outrage on the public should be possible, but the inner record of the Department of Parks will help people to appreciate how very desirable it is—for Tweed. After having mastered our figures, perhaps the *World* may be induced to take up again the brief for the Ring it held in August last, and declare, to its own satisfaction, that now, as then, it finds that the cost of Central Park "is greatly in excess of the cost of improving any of the smaller City parks and places."

Congress adjourned yesterday for its holiday vacation. The work accomplished thus far has been very slight, much less than it might have been had not the time of the Senate been occupied so largely by the manœuvres of those of its members who think it more important to prevent the renomination of President Grant than to attend to the interests of the country. The House, which had already, in the Spring session, sent to the Senate a General Amnesty bill, has paid more attention to business and less to President making. It has succeeded in passing a Reapportionment bill, and a bill providing for investigation of the labor question. Neither of these bills has been acted on by the Senate, and that body adjourned yesterday without coming to a vote on the Amnesty measure. Mr. Sumner finally brought forth his proposed one-term amendment, and preceded it by a solemn political oration in the form of a preamble. Mr. Sumner is of course sincere in asserting that the people demand the change which he proposes, and which he says so many leaders of political opinion have indorsed, but has it never struck him as odd that a measure which "all statesmen approve, and the people desire," has never passed even to the first stages of a constitutional amendment? The fact is that that question was more ably argued in the Convention of '88 than it can very easily be now, and settled too completely for Mr. Sumner and Mr. Greeley combined to be able at this time to disturb the settlement.

Can We Trust Them?

One of the really comic features of the opposition to the Administration is the humble appeal which the members of it make every now and then for "fair play." These worthy persons sit down and invent lies all day long about Gen. Grant; they abuse him and everybody connected with him to their hearts' content; they gather up every fragment of idle gossip, and retail it to the world as truth; it is part of their business to defame any man or any journal which takes the unwarrantable liberty in a free country of defending the Government against slanderers. In this kind of work a daily Republican paper of this City takes the lead, and a weekly paper brings up the rear. We believe most people will admit that the President has gone through a hot fire of abuse lately. The *Nation*, which is never happy except when it is snapping and snarling at him, now coolly turns about and complains that the President's defamers are very much ill used, and says all they ask is that they shall be protected from "imputations on their honesty, and purity, and political soundness." Poor, ill-used creatures! *They* are at liberty to deal in slander by wholesale and retail, but you must not say a word about their own claims to the respect of their fellow citizens. Is not their case a very hard one?

Look at the last assault made upon the Administration. It was a sharp trick to transfer the cause of civil service reform from the hands of the President into the hands of those spotless politicians, Schurz, Tipton and Fenton. We said at the time, and we say again, that if the nominations to office which these Senators have made could be laid bare to the public gaze, they would stand disgraced before the people. This, the weekly doctrinaire paper already referred to, says is a "threat." It adds, in effect, "We who oppose the Administration may slander when and whom we please; but you, on the other side, must not even be allowed to tell the truth." Nevertheless, it is a fact that Senator Schurz has made about as many nominations to office as any man who has been an equal time in the Senate, and it is only because he did not get offices enough that he quarreled with the President. Senator Tipton is in the same boat. He, being of a less cunning nature than Schurz, frankly admitted the cause of his grievance in the Senate the other day. Listen to this ardent reformer's own words—and to prevent all risk of misrepresentation we will quote literally from the report in the *Globe*. Pray do not skip this quotation, but read it through:

> "Mr. President, on this subject of the patronage being prostituted to the benefit of a party, I have some experience. *I have helped, heretofore, to give direction to public patronage.* When my first colleague and myself came here as Senators, we found Republicans in office all over the State of Nebraska, and though they were the appointees of Andrew Johnson, they were our fellow-Republicans, losing no part of the confidence of the people because they held the offices. *We thought we must have the patronage, and that, let it come from what source it might, we needed the patronage.* We were out of the material that the boy was in pursuit of when he declared that he had an appetite and there was great destitution in the family larder, and therefore we, ourselves, when we came to the Senate, *had to see to turning out all the Republican officers in our State.*"

All this is very plain, but now hear Senator Tipton explain his direct cause of complaint against the President:

> *"I was told on Pennsylvania-avenue, 'You have been reported to head-quarters, and you will be discarded in the distribution of patronage.' I have not yet recovered from that charge; I am not yet extricated from that position. I understand how party power is exerted in this land when there is a degree of independence that becomes offensive to men in very exalted positions."*

Here you see the whole trouble. Senator Tipton does not care much about the alleged corruptions in the public service; but he feels very sore that more of the patronage does not fall into his hands.

Senator Trumbull is a man of much greater ability and fairness, and when the President's Message to the Senate, accompanying the Civil Service report, was sent in, Mr. Trumbull had the candor to say, "I am very much gratified at the communication from the President, and am very anxious to see action." Senator Sumner, in a similar spirit, remarked, "I must say that I hail that communication of the President with joy." But not a word came from Senators Schurz, Tipton or Fenton. They did not want Civil Service reform. Their only desire was to make a "point" against the President, and his instant assent to the recommendations of Mr. George William Curtis and his brother Commissioners was most unwelcome to them. Schurz freely said to these Commissioners, more than once, "you may as well put your report into the fire, for the President will only suppress it." The wish was father to the thought. Once more we ask, which are the people most inclined to trust on this subject, Gen. Grant, who has always treated them with good faith, or disappointed office-seekers and political tricksters, like Schurz, Fenton and Tipton?

The Great Reform.

We publish this morning the substance of the explanation given by the Civil Service Commission, of the rules the President has ordered to go into operation on New-Year's Day. The thoroughness of the system which the President has introduced will be seen by any one who will read what the Commissioners say of it. Gen. Grant has done precisely what true Reformers all desired he should do; he has appointed an intelligent Commission; they have carefully reported, and the President has not only recommended their report to Congress, but engaged to carry out their recommendations himself, so far as he has the power. This he does in the face of a warm political campaign approaching, when hitherto the corrupt practice has been for the aspirant for the Presidency to make use of all his official patronage to advance his claims. What more would the reformers have? It is objected that the President is not heartily and morally engaged in this reform, and that his conversion to it is late; that his message is merely a bid for office. To this we can only reply, that the state of the President's heart on this great question is not a matter of importance to the country; his action is right, and certainly this is the first instance in our history in which a President has bid for continuance in office by resigning all power over the great proportion of offices.

We shall hope for many such ambitious efforts, if the nation advance in reform. The President is, indeed, late in this reform, but so are the people. He is still in advance of the masses, and far ahead of the politicians. No language can adequately portray the depth and extent of this great reform, if the recommendations of the Commissioners be carried out.

The great fact which will appear when the new state of things is inaugurated, will be that office is for the people, not for its holders. A man is no longer appointed Postmaster, or Collector, or Naval Officer, or Clerk, or Indian Agent, or Internal Revenue Collector, or for any other minor governmental position, as a reward for his political views or his partisan services. He is chosen, just as the New-York Central Railroad, or as Mr. Stewart, chooses a clerk,—because he is found fitted to do his work. If his business is to be the sorting of letters in the New-York Post-office, he is not appointed because he advocated the Kuklux bill, but because he reads writing easily, is intelligent and honest, and fit for the place. If his work is to be appraising goods in the Custom-house, he is not chosen because he adheres to the Fenton faction, but because he shows to experts his familiarity with the valuation of merchandise, and because he is ascertained to be an honest, respectable, and sufficiently educated man. Everywhere the effort will be, under this system, to fill the public offices of the country with men adapted to do the public work.

The applicants for entry in the public service must begin, as do those in private business, in the lowest grades; they will be examined by a Board of Examiners, appointed by the President, and under the supervision of the general commission, and subject to their rules. The examination will be public and competitive, so that many of the most industrious and able of our young men, who have been hitherto kept from public duties by their indifference to mere partisan interests, will now be secured for the public service. The conditions of admission will relate to ability, character, physical strength, and the special qualifications for the particular office. The Board of Examiners will then select the three highest candidates, who have passed these tests, and the President, or whoever is the appointing power, must choose from these three. If a vacancy at any time occur in the higher grades of a department, those filling lower grades will have the first privilege of admission, under competitive examinations. There will thus be a constant opportunity presented for every office-holder to rise in the world, by doing his duty, and being prepared for a test of his qualifications. If, however, the lower grades are found incompetent, the higher offices thus made vacant will be thrown open to general competitive examination.

An excellent feature of the new law will be the probationary character during six months, of all public officials thus chosen. There will be, then, opportunity for the heads of each Department to test the efficiency of their employes, and, if dissatisfied, to secure through the Board of Examiners the presentation of new candidates. Care is also wisely taken of old and faithful servants who have been somewhat broken down in the public service, by placing them in positions of inferior responsibility. Under this proposed system, the civil service becomes a profession like any other great employment. Its members obtain positions and advance themselves, as they do in private life, not by political influence, but through their characters and abilities. They have every motive to do their work well and efficiently. The whole machinery of the nation will run more smoothly. Moreover, one deep source of public corruption will be removed. And this, be it remembered, not because competitive examinations necessarily present the best men for offices, but because men are appointed thus for public work from supposed qualifications, and not from partisan or personal reasons.

A Refuge for Invalid Politicians.

The singular maladies which have, since the election, attacked such prominent politicians as Peter B. Sweeny, James M. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and others of the Ring whose "palatial" residences now know them no more, present a new mystery in medical science, and ought to command an investigation from our physicians, if not from our executive authorities.

That these well-known men, apparently enjoying the rudest health, should become so suddenly infirm as to be compelled to abandon everything, and leave the State so precipitously as even to expose themselves to the jeers of a suspicious and malignant Press, was startling. But the remedy they pursued was still more strange.

Ordinarily at this inclement season, the invalid whose shattered frame requires change of air is ordered to a milder clime. The hot springs of Virginia and Arkansas, the orange-groves of Florida, are frequently recommended; but who ever heard of a sick man being sent to Canada for his health, when the thermometer at New-York stood below zero? Yet even the illustrious Peter B., when his health gave way (about the time of the recent arrests,) could find no relief but in watching the mercury freeze across the Canadian frontier. Is not this a case for Mr. Bergh? Or can it possibly be that the peculiar language of the Extradition Treaty existing between the United States and Canada, which protects such criminals as are charged with fraud or embezzlement, can render tolerable to these fugitives the rigors of a frigid clime?

A Political Financier.

We see by an announcement in some of the papers that Mr. August Belmont—whom the *Herald* used to dignify with the title of the "Shent per shent Chairman of the National Democratic Committee"—has returned to the City, and is prepared to resume his position of leader of society (of a certain kind) and negotiator of bonds for the Ring. He signalizes his reappearance by a card in his "shent per shent" organs, in which he cautions the public against believing anything that has been said to the detriment of his Imperial Highness during his absence, by people in general and by the Times in particular, assuring them that "all the charges, accusations, insinuations and innuendoes therein contained of his complicity with corrupt transactions or corrupt men are false and calumnious." This is a very easy way of answering charges, we must confess, and, so far as we are concerned, it is a way to which we have become accustomed. When, in September, 1870, we accused the Controller of cheating the City, we were told that our charges were "false and calumnious." When we accused Messrs. J. J. Astor, Moses Taylor & Co. of deceiving their fellow-citizens by means of a whitewashing certificate, we were told the same thing. But time proved that all we had said was true, and time will show which is right now—Mr. Belmont or ourselves. It is probable that Tweed and Garvey, if they were able to write, and had a book of synonyms before them, could dispose of all the charges against them in the same off-hand style as that which the august Belmont chooses for the conveyance of his sentiments to the meaner portion of mankind. But the charges would remain unanswered, nevertheless. Mr. Belmont's complicity with many of the transactions of the Ring is to be judged by the share he has had in those transactions, and his complicity with corrupt men may be inferred from his intimacy with them. Is he not the political associate and ally of that notorious swindler, James Fisk, Jr.?

It is said that politics, like misery, brings a man acquainted with strange bedfellows, and it is the misfortune of Mr. Belmont that his political bedfellows have been mostly Tammany Sachems who wore "rings" in their noses. Being a money-lender and a financier, as well as a politician, it was hardly possible for him to escape some kind of complicity in the financial operations of his cronies. But he chose his own course, and he must abide by it. In becoming the agent of the Rothschilds in this country, he saw fit, whether from motives of patriotism or pelf, to become a leading Democratic politician; and he cannot complain if his acts are criticised like those of any other politician. No criticism that the Times could make would be more damaging to his character than the criticisms of his own party papers, when, at the close of the last Presidential campaign, they accused him of making use of his position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to sell out his party. Here is what a leading Democratic paper said of him in 1869:

> "Mr. Belmont, as the agent of the house of Rothschild, was interested in securing the success of the ticket pledged to legislation looking to the payment of the United States debt, principal and interest, both in specie. Therefore he was interested in defeating the Democratic ticket, which was pledged to the taxation of Government bonds and their early payment in greenbacks. The means which he employed was the deliberate and purposed omission to provide the party with a responsible organ, amenable for its language and tone to the party heads; his omission to attend to the business of the campaign; his studied and deliberate absence from the City at the time of the *treasonable defection of the World*, and his intentional neglect to return to the City and lend that assistance to repair the damage effected by the *World*, which he alone, *as he knew*, could possibly have afforded. Mr. Belmont was the agent of the Rothschilds, and he owed everything to this house, and would not dare to act against its wishes; and his movements were based less upon his duties as Chairman of the Democratic Committee than upon his duty as *servant* of the house of Rothschild. The desire for Belmont's removal (from the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee) is universal. In becoming an American citizen he has retained his allegiance and bias to European and aristocratic institutions. He is not only not a Democrat; he is not even practically an American citizen. He was chosen for office on account of his wealth and supposed liberality. The money he advanced to the family of Stephen A. Douglas is now proved to have been *loaned on bond and mortgage*, and the action, thus stripped of its gloss, falls from the level of a noble benefaction to that of a *pawnbroker's shop*. In the general election of 1868 he *deliberately and treasonably surrendered the Democratic Party upon the eve of battle.*"

It is a curious fact that the leading candidate for successor to Mr. Belmont, as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was William M. Tweed, thus showing that he stood even below that unscrupulous financier in the estimation of his party. But two such intimate friends as Belmont and Tweed could not bear the thought of rivalry; so Mr. Tweed magnanimously withdrew, and it is probably owing to his exertions in behalf of his friend that Mr. Belmont holds the position of Chairman of the Committee today. It is base ingratitude for him to throw Tweed overboard now; but he makes the best atonement he can by trying to secure Hall, who is equally as big a rogue. He probably finds Hall more useful to him just now than Tweed, just as he found it more profitable to defeat than to elect the Democratic ticket in 1868.

An Important Capture.

One of the most dangerous gangs of thieves and cut-throats that ever infested the Southwestern country has just been broken up. The two leaders of the gang are known as Hilary Farrington and William Barton. These men have been arrested at a small place called Verona, on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, a few miles from the Indian Territory, and their capture was effected after one of the most exciting pursuits ever recorded.

It will be remembered that on the 21st of last July, the express train of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was invaded at Moscow, Ky., by three men in disguise. These ruffians attacked the express messenger in his car, overpowered him, forced the safes in his charge, took all the money and securities there, and escaped. Energetic efforts were made to track the thieves but without success. On the 23d of October, the up-train stopped at Union, Tenn., twenty minutes for supper. While the express messenger and all the train attendants but one, were in the adjacent eating-houses, two men suddenly leaped into the express-car. The guard was there alone, he having been left in charge. Presenting their revolvers at his head, the robbers threatened to blow his brains out if he raised an alarm. At the same instant, two confederates who, at the same time, had boarded the locomotive, pulled open the lever, started the train backward, and went off down the line at tremendous speed. This, we believe, is the only instance ever known of stealing a railroad train. Fisk and Gould did, however, steal an entire railroad.

Several persons were arrested for these crimes, but in each case it appears a mistake was made. The prisoners, it was found, might be of the gang, but its leaders, the express robbers themselves, were still at large. Little by little the history and exploits of these men became known. It was discovered that the two were brothers; that they had committed several murders and a great number of successful robberies; that they had carried on their operations in several States, and, the better to cover their plans, had kept quiet country stores in the same locality, affecting the while to be strangers to each other. At last a band was regularly organized to hunt the rascals down, and Pinkerton, the noted Chicago detective, was placed in charge. The trail was only found after repeated failure and many ingenious experiments. It was struck in the end, however, and the way in which it was followed up may be guessed from the fact that the outlaws rode four hundred miles across the country, with the officers hot at their heels, before the capture. Pursuers and pursued dashed through swamps and cane-brakes, across streams and through woods, never relaxing their ardor until the capture was made. Even when the robbers were brought to bay, the affair had a singular termination. The house wherein they took refuge was bolted and barred in such a way that entrance seemed impossible, and the men within were desperate and heavily armed. To repeated demands for their surrender they returned simple defiance. Finally, the officers actually set fire to the house; and only when the entire building was wrapped in flames, and it was thought its inmates must surely be roasted alive, did they march sullenly forth. The men will be put on trial under a dozen different indictments, and it may be hoped that the country is rid for once and all of two of the most unscrupulous and mischievous criminals in its whole limits. And now, when are we to smoke out *our* railroad thieves—Fisk and Gould.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday made an important presentment of some of our City institutions. The "prison pen" of Essex Market they represent as a "disgrace to civilization. In a badly-ventilated room, about ten feet by fifteen, prisoners of both sexes, numbering from forty to seventy, are daily confined, irrespective of the charge for which they are arrested, whether it be for the simple violation of a City ordinance or the most infamous of crimes." The prisoners' room at Jefferson Market, where a man was recently frozen to death, they pronounce to be a "perfect ice-box, where prisoners of both sexes, young and old, innocent and guilty, are huddled together." In examining the workings of Ludlow-street Jail, known as the Debtors' Prison, the jury are led to the conviction that imprisonment for debt ought to be wholly abolished, as being productive of more harm than good. An increase of the Police force of the City is imperatively demanded in the opinion of the jury, the present force of 2,100 men being entirely inadequate to the service demanded of them. The representations of the jury deserve the immediate attention of the authorities.

The treatment of the election-fraud cases by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, yesterday, calls for explanation. After repeated postponements, the presentation of these cases was finally arranged for yesterday, and at 11 o'clock upward of sixty witnesses were in attendance. The work of inquiry had only begun when Jim Fisk arrived, and went before the jury, where he remained until the hour of adjournment. Fisk's business had not been previously arranged for a hearing yesterday. The election cases had, and the District-Attorney is said to have protested against what looks very like a highly arbitrary and unjust course of proceeding. The conduct of the jury is rendered more aggravated by the fact that the bulk of the witnesses were laboring men, in many cases from distant parts of the City. These men were, moreover, engaged in the discharge of a duty which brings them under the ban of a number of desperate characters, who would permit no scruples to stand in the way of revenge. If the Grand Jury must give their days to influential characters like Jim Fisk, they ought at least to afford an evening session for the laboring men.

It is supposed by many that education is almost the last thing thought of in the countries of South America. Yet provision for teaching the young has of late been carried even to the compulsory form. The Assembly of the Province of Rio de Janeiro has passed a law making it obligatory on parents and guardians to send their children to school. This applies to both sexes, and to all persons between the ages of seven and fourteen. The school may be either public or private, but to one or the other all must go. Children whose parents are too poor to give them decent clothing are to be clad at the cost of the Provincial Treasury. Such legislation as this, coupled with the good news from the country districts wherein the new Slave act has gone into effect, gives cheering hopes for the future of Brazil.

The intelligence from the Diamond Fields of South Africa is more and more glowing. In the fortnight preceding the departure of the last mail, there were sold at Cape Town alone nearly four thousand carats' weight of stones. A single stone is spoken of, weighing, in the rough, 154 carats. The "Koh-i-noor," in its dressed state, weighs but 103 carats, but of course the loss in cutting is very great. It is now declared that the diamond supply is increased at the rate of fully one-third annually, the excess coming from South Africa. The vexed question again arises, whether the value of the gems will not necessarily be reduced in consequence of their greater abundance. Perhaps the true answer is that the *rise* of the jewels may be somewhat retarded by the augmented supply; but that the continually increasing demand will prevent any material diminution in price. Moreover, we are rather sceptical about these South African diamonds.

In the little town of Bristol, N. H., there had been, until the other night, no house on fire for eighteen months. The charm was broken at last, and flames burst out, in a locality where, if unchecked, they might have brought wide disaster. But a certain young gentleman, who had been "courting" that night, and who tore himself reluctantly from his charmer at about 3 o'clock in the morning, gave the alarm. The fire companies were quickly on hand, the flames were subdued, and great was the rejoicing thereat. This took a practical form in the shape of a handsome present, which has been given to the lady for keeping her lover up so late. We hope young ladies will not be led into irregular habits by this precedent.

Official Visit of a Russian Prison Director—An Examination of New-York Institutions.

Mr. W. Soldatenkoff, one of the three Government directors of the Russian prisons, is now on a tour in this country, for the purpose of making comparisons between the American system of prison-government and that practiced in his own country. An official visit has been made by him to the Albany Penitentiary, and another to the Sing Sing Prison. Yesterday the Tombs, County Jail, a number of sub-prisons and Police Stations, were visited.

Mr. Soldatenkoff speaks English fluently, and appears to be well acquainted with the prison systems of the civilized world. Dr. Elisha Harris, Secretary of the New-York Prison Association, accompanied the Russian official, and secured for him a thorough inspection of the various institutions visited. Quite a long stay was made at Ludlow-street Jail. Mr. Soldatenkoff, after a thorough examination of the heating appliances of the jail, stated that he intended to take into consideration the subject of their introduction into the prisons of his own country. The gentlemen did not express approval of the state of affairs in the minor prisons, having had the same faults in their conveniences brought to their atetntion as those which attracted the notice of the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer on their tour of investigation. A visit will be shortly made by Mr. Soldatenkoff and Dr. Harris to Kings County Prison and Blackwell's Island.

Affairs at the Sheriff's Office.

Nothing unusual took place at the Sheriff's office yesterday, there being even a dearth of rumors. It was stated positively that no papers from the District-Attorney had been brought to the Sheriff's office during the day.

Mr. Brennan assured a Times reporter that there was no probability, as far as it was possible for him to know, that anything of importance would take place. "To-morrow, you know," said the Sheriff, "the Grand Jury will again set, and I, like every one else, will expect something of moment to result from the meeting."

Belmont and Hall.

Belmont, the banker, has returned to the City, and is again busy in his efforts to save Hall the mortification of an expulsion from the Union Club. Whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen, but the chances are decidedly against him.

The Superior Court Clerkship.

A meeting of the Judges of the Superior Court took place yesterday, with a view to take action in relation to the resignation of James M. Sweeny as Clerk, and the appointment of his successor, but no definite result was arrived at.

The Grand Jury.

There was no session of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, that body having adjourned over until today, when the case of Mayor Hall will be taken up.

The Louisiana Coast Planters—The Sugar Crop.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 17.

Our planters are hurrying in their crops, and the coast boats came in yesterday heavily laden with saccharine. The freezing and frost of the several days past, have necessitated great urgency in pressing out the juice, which will sour rapidly in case of warm weather. The season being late, and the yield generally poor, there will be some loss from this cause. Altogether the yield will be below the estimate of last year. Though much more was planted and cultivated than last season, the weather has been generally so unfavorable that the yield has been considerably less. On a majority of the plantations but little over half a crop will be realized. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory yield, there is a general feeling of hopefulness, and a spirit of activity and enterprise, quite perceptible among our planters, which gives assurance of improved prospects and enlarged culture. The prospect of State aid, or that of the Louisiana Levee Company, in building and repairing the levees, having been dissipated, the planters have set to work generally to build their own levees, in the hope, based on the assurance, that the State would reimburse them.

A Correction by Gen. Hawley.

The Hartford *Courant* corrects the statement that Gen. Hawley, in his recent lecture in Brooklyn, stated of his own knowledge that a present member of the United States Senate paid $75,000 to secure his election. It says: "Among a large number of instances of corruption and rumored corruption, given in illustration of his argument, he mentioned this, that he had been informed by an authority that claimed to know, that a Senator had expended $75,000 in securing his election, but of this Gen. Hawley disclaimed any personal knowledge whatever, nor did he give any shadow of intimation as to when or where, or by whom this was done."

Mr. McCreery's Acceptance.

After Hon. Thomas C. McCreery had been nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature, he was introduced into the caucus and made a little speech, in which he said: "You have filled the measure of my ambition, and beyond my present position and my incoming term, I shall never aspire to any place whatever. Your generous confidence inspires me with gratitude, and arms me in a resolution to do all in my power to merit your continued esteem. If I shall fail by brilliant display to win your applause, I expect, by an honest and faithful discharge of duty, to retain your respect."

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

It will be seen from the following extracts from journals published in various parts of the country, that the true object of the "Schurz-Fenton-Trumbull" move in the United States is beginning to be clearly understood. The journals which are committed to hostility to the President still try to confuse the question, but the common sense of the country is not to be deceived:

THE CONCLUSION OF THE SENATE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The final action of the Senate upon the questions which it has had under discussion for several days ought to satisfy the most captious. Indeed, the substantial unanimity which it reached at last is the best evidence that there was no difference upon the essential questions involved. As the matter now stands, it permits no sinister proclamation of warfare, while it assures the fullest investigation.

Instead of a special Committee, the Senate has appointed a standing Committee on Retrenchment and Investigation. This body is now authorized to investigate precisely the same fields contemplated in Mr. Trumbull's resolution, and possesses precisely the same powers. It covers all Departments, the reform of the civil service, and the correction of all abuses. Upon naming the Committee, with Gov. Buckingham as Chairman, there was not a dissenting vote among the Republicans, and but one among the Democrats. In a word, the Senate has adopted, in its most comprehensive scope, the first proposition of Mr. Trumbull, simply making it its own and defining its spirit, instead of leaving it to be proclaimed as the successful attack of those who may be inimical to the President.

No one can now pretend that there is any indisposition toward investigation. The majority of the Senate have granted the most searching examination which Mr. Trumbull asked. His proposition, to the last stretch of authority and the last point of research, has been adopted. And if it be now the work of a friendly majority instead of an unfriendly minority, that was the sole object of the effort to give it a different face. No assault is made upon Mr. Trumbull. He is an honored and respected member of the Republican Party. Concerning the Presidency, he is entitled to hold such opinions as he pleases. So long as he is faithful to principles, neither his right to independent judgment upon policies nor that of any other member can fairly be questioned. But he must concede to others precisely the same right, and if he aims to make a proposition, just and proper in itself, conduce to an ulterior political end not approved by the majority, he cannot fairly blame the majority if they, while agreeing to the ostensible and salutary object, seek to strip the proposition of this foreign and hidden design. This was the phase in which the present controversy presented itself. All parties agreed to the fullest investigation and that is now amply provided.

The general wrongs of the civil service and the need of reform are fully conceded. Thus there are abuses inherent in the system we are far from denying. But we assert with confidence that the General Administration under the present system has never been better than under President Grant. The assumption of any wide-spread corruption is belied by the public record of the Government. Here a Paymaster proves a defaulter—but he is at once sent to the Penitentiary. There a trusted clerk proves to be a rascal—but the sureties are such that the Government loses nothing. These occasional deflections are inseparable from a system with 50,000 or 100,000 appointments. But they are entirely exceptional, and not, like the misrule of the Democratic and Tammany Governments, characteristic of the whole.

NAME A BETTER MAN.

Wilmington Daily Commercial.

Any Republican who honestly believes that some other candidate can be nominated and elected, who will better serve the country as President, may with propriety—nay, he ought to—advocate that man. There are wiser men in the country than Gen. Grant; in civil duties there may be abler; in some respects there may be better; but the question is none of these. It simply is, Can any man serve the country so well for the next four years in the Presidential office?

Now this question Mr. Greeley, Senator Schurz, Senator Fenton, and others, may conscientiously answer in the affirmative, and though they are known to have private griefs which cast some distrust on their judgment, they may have facts at hand to justify their preference. But if they have, are they not bound to name their man, and produce his recommendations? Not one of them has done this, unless, indeed, Mr. Greeley has soberly intended to put himself forward as a candidate, and the only course thus far taken by any of the "anti-Grant" Republicans has been to strike at the Administration, on general or special grounds, without intimating for a moment that this was done as one method of comparing its head with some other proposed candidate.

And it is against this kind of tactics that we complain, and that Republicans everywhere have a right to complain. It is an unfair, dangerous, and treacherous method of political procedure. The recent demonstration of Senator Trumbull was part of it, and typifies exactly what we refer to. It is an effort to destroy public confidence in President Grant, and to make standing-room for somebody else. And this is a course which cannot be justified. It is aid and comfort to our political opponents; it is treachery not only to principle, but to those measures which our great party is imperatively summoned to establish and maintain.

THE MALCONTENT SENATORS.

Syracuse Journal.

Whoever stops to consider the antecedents of the "Independents," who are waging a relentless warfare upon the leadership of the Republican Party, while still professing to be loyal to that party, cannot be deceived as to the real motives which actuate these Quixotic gentlemen. Suppose the political patronage was at the unquestioned disposal of these Senators, in their respective States—as in some instances it was, until the Senators proved themselves not worthy of the Executive confidence and favor—would there be any such belligerent demonstrations as were seen in the Senate Chamber during the past week? To this consideration add that of disappointed ambition, in the failure to reach the highest Executive station of the nation, and the motives for this crusade are fully accounted for. The defection of the eleven Republican Senators has this basis, and none other, whatever pretense for it may be put forward.

It is perhaps well, as the result has shown, that the Senators who have not, by their own duplicity, rapacity or folly, been alienated from the President, met the impracticables in debate, and exposed the vile treachery by which Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz and their adherents intended to misuse the power of the Republican majority in Congress to further a mean plot to circumvent and defeat that party in the impending Presidential campaign. The discussion was acrimonious and heated, but while it revealed the strength of the Administration in the Senate, where the support of the ablest, purest and clearest-headed of the members was most cordially given to it, the whole scheme of the tricksters, whose game was thinly concealed under the disguise of a deep-seated and all-absorbing devotion to reform measures, was ventilated to the world. It was, probably, better to have this controversy developed at this early stage than to permit the conspiracy to gather strength in the security of silence, until, on the eve of the National Convention, it might be more dangerous to harmony and success that it can now by any means become. The motives and intentions of the discontented elements having been exposed, they are now much more readily provided against than they could have been, sprung unexpectedly in an important emergency.

The spirit in which these spurious reformers have prosecuted their plans, was exhibited quite strikingly in the remarks of a Nebraska Senator, Mr. Tipton, who has so little prescience as to be wholly unable to conceal his real motives. He professed to be able to see corruption everywhere, but when pinned down to facts, could specify no place where it existed in the National Government; nevertheless he insisted that he "wanted a committee with free railroad passes and with a *carte blanche* to go to every part of the country, and investigate every department of the Government." This was the Tiptonian comprehension of the vast subject involved in the proposed investigation and retrenchment movement. And this noble Senator, who would revel in "free railroad passes" "with a *carte blanche* to go to every part of the country," is an acknowledged and (by Democratic papers) much-quoted champion of the new political sensation, which is now having its day of brief notoriety.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS DEFAMERS.

Ithaca Journal.

It is a matter of grave doubt whether any man, public or private, has been pursued with more intense malignity than Gen. Grant, President of the United States. In the discharge of public duties some aspirants for position must be disappointed, and in his case those who sought the power and emoluments of office and were unsuccessful in their schemes, have become the most virulent of opponents, not only attacking the Administration by criticising its acts, but have stepped outside the ordinary range of journalism and invaded the private character of the President, have made open parade of his daily life in every possible shape, and failing even there, have attacked, misrepresented and maligned his family and slandered his relatives.

Chief among this list of Gen. Grant's defamers stands Charles A. Dana, editor of the New-York *Sun*. A supporter of the President during the entire canvass which resulted in his election and the triumph of the Republican cause, Mr. Dana made hot haste before even Gen. Grant was inducted into the Executive chair to press what he chose to consider his claims to the office of Collector of the Port of New-York. For reasons which Mr. Dana himself has proved by his subsequent course to be ample, he failed in obtaining the coveted prize, and from that hour the *Sun*, which "shines for all" who pay, has devoted a fair share of its columns in abuse so bitter and uncalled for that its editor defeats the very object he desires to accomplish. The people of this country naturally and quickly sympathize with any one on whom an unjust attack is made, whatever may be his social or political position. In common parlance, they like "fair play," and are quick to resent everything which bears upon its face evidence that personal malice and self, rather than high public considerations, govern the one who prefers public charges. In this view, the *Sun* has simply and entirely failed to reach a desired result. It has so far exceeded the ordinary bounds of criticism that DANA, in attempting to depreciate GRANT, is only belittleing himself. Of course the New-York *World*, all things to all men, joins with the *Sun* in its crusade. Of course, having been for and against the Young Democracy, for and against Tammany, for and against everything and everybody except MARBLE himself, it joins in with the luminary on the other corner of the same street, and echoes the charges of a would-be Collector—a played-out politician.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Trenton Daily State Gazette.

If the howl that has lately been raised by certain factional Republicans, and all the Democratic papers, has caused any one to doubt that President GRANT and his Administration were honestly and earnestly in favor of thorough reform of the civil service, the special message sent to Congress by the President on Tuesday, recommending the carrying out of the suggestions of the Civil Service Reform Committee, and the action of the Administration Senators in reference to the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee, must have dissipated them. No candid person can longer doubt, in the face of these facts, that President GRANT has set his heart upon civil service reform as one of the salient features of his Administration. * * *

On the very eve of a new contest he voluntarily and with alacrity strips himself of all the power which envious and slanderous foes have declared that he was abusing to further ambitious enterprises. The American people will thank President GRANT for this re-exhibition of the patriotism and firmness which illuminated his character with such pre-eminent lustre during the trying period of the war for the Union. He has by a bold, prompt, and manful act, purged the country of an evil which all other Presidents have shrank from with fear and dismay. Again, as when he proposed to "fight it out on that line if it took all Summer," the great and generous heart of the nation beats in unison with his own. And now Messrs. GREELEY, SUMNER, SCHURZ, and TIPTON, "let us have peace."

THE TRIBUNE AND THE PRESIDENT.

New-Haven Journal.

It was not to be reasonably expected that the *Tribune* would be pleased with the President's message on civil service reform. That subject was to be reserved as a club to beat out the official brains of Gen. GRANT, and when it is seen that he not only has the weapon in his own hands, but is disposed to use it with his accustomed directness and vigor, there is disappointment and disgust at the *Tribune* office, and willing brains are cudgeled for faults in the course of the President. Why did he not do before what he is to begin with the new year? Everybody approved of committing the details of the business to a commission of distinguished men friendly to the measure, though the enemies of the President were surprised and dissatisfied because the gentlemen selected were notoriously earnest friends of radical reform; now the *Tribune* demands to know why the President waited for "the stately deliberations" of the Commission before taking practical steps in the business they were appointed to investigate. Congress passed an act providing for this very Commission, and the President complied with its terms, complied cheerfully, as the character of the men he selected for the service attests. Having thus proceeded in accordance with the course pointed out by the law-making power, and in no half-hearted spirit, how unreasonable to ask why he did not anticipate the action of the Commission and disregard the act of Congress. Had he done so, he would not only have insulted the very respectable gentlemen called to undertake the consideration of the business under an act of Congress, but he must necessarily have proceeded on some crude, hastily-devised scheme, and the chances would have been ten to one that mistakes would have been made and the whole business botched and embarrassed for months, if not for years. And finally, we should have had the *Tribune* demanding why the President did not await the action of the Commission he had selected, instead of thus rushing in the business blind-folded.

This is all there is in the *Tribune's* adverse criticism of the Message. The President has acted wisely and judiciously in the matter, and the whole country will give him credit for intelligent zeal in the matter. Having now in his hands a well-digested plan, he will go forward sure of his ground, and sure that no important step will have to be retraced. To be sure, it is a little unfortunate for certain Anti-Grant politicians who have claimed a monopoly of Civil Service reform, and who have labored with great pertinacity for many months to convince the people that Gen. GRANT was the foe to any wholesome change, that he should come before the country so completely vindicated, but the people care very little for the selfish projects of the discomfited. They do want a thorough and durable reform of the civil service, and they will be better pleased with the President's way of getting at it than they would have been had he rushed at it haphazard, American fashion, and practically defeated the whole measure by botching it into confusion. Gen. GRANT may not be much of a politician, but his straightforward, manly, honest way of doing what he finds the people desire and are prepared to stand by, has won him the confidence of "plain people," and plotting politicians will fail in their efforts to overthrow him.

FACTION IN THE SENATE.

Daily Saratogian.

In order to understand correctly the bearing and drift of the Senatorial debate at Washington last week, in which the leading disputants were, on the one hand, several leading Democratic Senators united with Messrs. SUMNER, SCHURZ, TIPTON, of Nebraska, and one or two others, opposed by Messrs. CONKLING, EDMUNDS and others, it is necessary to know that the factious opposition to the Administration, inaugurated last Winter, and conducted persistently and insidiously during the last Fall campaign, has been once more renewed, as bitterly as ever, at the Capitol. The politicians who are trying to beat GRANT are men of long experience in affairs and possessed of unquestioned ability. They are backed by no inconsiderable newspaper auxiliaries, with the *Tribune* at their head, fetching up with here and there an influential journal in the West, the Springfield *Republican*, and two or three lesser lights of the Press in this State, like the Syracuse *Standard*. As a matter of course, the entire Democratic Press join in the cry, united in this if in nothing else, and all, from GREELEY to DANA, and from DANA to Brick POMEROY, join in the chorus,

"Anywaytobeatgrant!
Anywaytobeatgrant!"

The scene of the contest at present, and for the ensuing three or four months, will be on the floor of Congress. The debate of last week on the Trumbull resolution was the first encounter, and it should be treated and considered as such and nothing more. The question was simply whether the Committee on Retrenchment and Investigation should be so constituted as to appear to reflect adversely upon the Administration beforehand, or whether it should be so formed as to insure simply a fair and impartial consideration of all questions that might come before it. It was not so much investigation that was wanted by the avowed enemies of the Administration as something that would be interpreted as a slur on the President. The animus of the movers in the Trumbull raid stuck out too plainly. TIPTON blabbed it right out, and the faction papers could not conceal it.

THE TRIBUNE'S REAL GRIEVANCE.

Brooklyn Union.

What Gen. GRANT has been endeavoring to do is to secure a change in the usage, and place appointments in the civil service on a more equitable basis. He has been far in advance of the politicians on this question. Nothing can be more querulous and uncandid than the criticism of the New-York *Tribune* upon him because he has moved so "leisurely" in securing the end aimed at. The *Tribune* knows perfectly well that this question is not one which the President himself can settle without the support of public sentiment, and without the aid and co-operation of others. The difficulty with the *Tribune* consists in the fact that Gen. GRANT has not seen fit to make his appointments according to its dictation. If he had done so, he would have been all right with the *Tribune*.

The people will appreciate the fact that Gen. GRANT is the only President, since the time of JACKSON, who has attempted to accomplish any reform in the system of civil service appointments. He is the only President who has pressed the subject upon the attention of Congress. Whatever his calumniators and critics may say, he stands before the country today as being the friend of this much-needed reform. He asks Congress to aid him therein, and proposes at once to enter upon the work by putting into practice the rules drawn up by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such is Gen. GRANT's answer to those who are so anxious to disparage him in the estimate of the people. There is no difficulty in understanding the motives of this persistent attack upon the President.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Philadelphia Post.

The President has completely taken the wind out of the swelling sails of his opponents, who, under the pretext of reform, have been striving to damage his reputation before the people. He has sent to Congress the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and has indorsed it in a message, which is unquestionable proof that he is resolved to do all in his power to abolish the abuses that exist under the present system of official appointments. The recommendations of the Commissioners he submits with little comment, leaving the whole matter with Congress, but he asks that body to give the strength to carry out the reforms proposed.

THE GREAT REFORM.

Report of the Civil Service Commission—Explanation of the New Rules Presented.

We have already given the message of President GRANT accompanying the report of the Civil Service Commission, and also the rules recommended by the Commission, adopted by the President, and to go into operation Jan. 1, 1872. The report of the Commission is a compact and forcible paper. It opens with a historical review of the question and a general description of the evils of the present system, which we are compelled to omit. The report then explains the rules submitted as follows:

If, then, it be conceded that nobody should be appointed to any position in the civil service who is not qualified by character, capacity and intelligence to discharge its duties, it is obviously necessary to ascertain those qualifications. This can be done only by investigation, examination and probation. It is a very common opinion, however, that examinations will be practically of no service, because the character and qualities required cannot be ascertained by investigation or tested by examination. To this kind of objection it might be enough to ask, in reply, whether they can be ascertained without investigation or tested without trial? The truth is, that the character of an applicant cannot be known without inquiry; his knowledge, without examination; or his special aptitude for duty, without probation. The sole question is, What shall be the scope and method of these inquiries?

It is constantly forgotten, by those who oppose examinations, that the alternative offered is the appointment of those who are found to be fit by examination, or of those of whose fitness the appointing power is otherwise satisfied. It is warmly asked whether a man cannot determine for himself what men he wishes for subordinates better than any examining board. Now, nobody will deny that some kind of qualification is necessary to the various positions in the civil service. Many of them may, indeed, demand a very limited education, an intelligence which is almost to be presumed in every applicant. But even here there are differences. If only mechanical copying is required of a clerk, that one of the applicants who, other things being equal, writes the most legible hand with the most ease, accuracy and dispatch, should certainly be preferred; and that superiority can be ascertained only by a competing examination. There is no great appointing officer in the country whose acquaintance would enable him to fill the offices at his disposal with those whom he personally knows to be competent. The real question, therefore, is, Can this competence be more nearly ascertained by direct examination of the candidates, or by the certificates of interested and virtually irresponsible persons?

If the view that we have presented be correct, that the evils of the civil service arise chiefly from the system of appointment upon political, partisan considerations, and that they would be greatly remedied by making qualification alone the condition of appointment, it remains to consider whether the rules that we have the honor herewith to submit provide for the exclusion of political influence, and may fairly be expected to produce a real reform.

As we believe that the country is entitled to the services of any honest and able man who may wish to serve it, we propose that every person who, after due public notice, shall present himself at the time and place designated for the purpose, shall be examined; but he must have satisfactorily proved that he is of good character, of suitable age, and in sound health. He must also be a citizen of the United States, and be able satisfactorily to speak, read, and write the English language. Yet from the last two conditions two classes of persons are necessarily excepted. Upon the Pacific coast there must be employed in the Post-office Chinese natives who are familiar with their own language and not with ours, and who, under our laws, cannot be naturalized. They are indispensable to the proper service of the Department, and they are, therefore, excepted from the rule of citizenship and of knowledge of the English language; and in all similar cases the exception must be made. So, also, in the consular service there are many officers, such as consular agents, and sometimes Consuls, at points where either the emolument is too insignificant to be desired by any properly-qualified American citizen, or where there is no emolument whatever, the only advantage of the office to the incumbent being that of the American protection, which is often of very great value to a native.

If it be thought that if the examination be opened to everybody there will be an inconvenient throng of applicants, it is to be remembered, in the first place, that in no other way can the chance be made equal to all qualified persons; in the second, that the fact of any honest examination whatever will repel multitudes of those who are consciously unqualified; and, in the third, that the knowledge that the examination is to be competitive will reduce the applicants to a practicable number.

If it be further objected that, to open the opportunity to all qualified applicants is to give the late enemy of the Government the same chance to serve it with the citizen who offered his life in its defense, the reply is, that it would be a fatally unwise policy to perpetuate proscription in a reformed civil service. Such a policy would stimulate slander and reward falsehood. It would incite every disappointed applicant and his friends to charge a successful rival with continued hostility to the Government, and the civil service would become the hot-bed of passions, which patriotism and wisdom equally seek to allay. To insist upon such a proscription would be to exclude peremptorily all of the citizens in one part of the country from any position in the civil service.

The purpose of the examination is to ascertain the fitness of the applicant for the position that he seeks. But a mere pass or standard examination—that is, an examination which requires of an applicant only the ability to pass an easy line, and to become one of many from whom the appointment is to be made—is an examination which constantly tends, under the pressure of patronage, to become a mere form, such as many that are now held in custom-houses and elsewhere. If, however, the applicant knows that he must not only pass the line, but pass it so as to be ranked among the two or three highest of his associates, proficiency alone will determine the result. The most powerful patronage cannot make its candidate really quicker or more intelligent than competitors who may present themselves with no patronage whatever. Its only hope, then, is to corrupt the examiners to permit collusion; and the possibility of collusion is to be obviated by the details of method of examination and certificate. The honest competitive examination is the only fundamental security against the power of mere patronage, because, without regard to irrelevant influences, it selects not those who are most strongly urged, but those who are most fully qualified.

A competitive examination, indeed, rigidly enforced, results in the selection of one candidate only for appointment. But this question early presented itself: If Congress should create a Board of Examiners wholly independent of the appointing power, with authority to designate a single person as entitled to appointment, would not the Board of Examiners, a body wholly unknown to the Constitution, be virtually the appointing power? This point was submitted to the Attorney-General of the United States, who, in the opinion appended to this report, held that the appointing power mentioned in the Constitution necessarily implies the exercise of judgment and will, and that while Congress, in creating offices, could also prescribe the conditions upon which they should be filled, yet that the conditions must be so prescribed as still to leave scope for the exercise of the judgment and will of the appointing power; and that as the imperative designation of one person by the Board in question destroyed that discretion, it is not within the constitutional power of Congress to authorize it; although the appointing power itself is entirely free to adopt such a method at its pleasure. Nor could there be any doubt of the right of Congress to provide for the presentation of a class from whom the appointments should be made, because, within a class or a certain number of persons, there is still room for the exercise of judgment and will.

We have, therefore, preferred to avoid all questions whatever by providing that the three names standing highest upon the list of excellence in the examination shall be presented to the appointing power, and that from the three the selection of one shall be made for appointment. This reserves the exercise of the judgment, and will within all constitutional limits. The open competitive examination will have selected only the three who are most fitted, not who are most pressed; but the consideration which will determine the final choice among the three is left absolutely to the appointing power.

It will be observed, also, that we treat vacancies as single and successive. If we did otherwise, it would result that, as a class of three is to be presented for each appointment, there must be, for five vacancies at the same time, five classes of three persons each, making fifteen in all; and supposing the selection to be made of the first in each three, the five appointed would not be the first at the head of the list, but the first, fourth, seventh, tenth and thirteenth. But if we treat the appointment to be made to each vacancy as successive, although practically simultaneous, the result would be that the first three names would be offered for the first appointment; the second, third and fourth for the second; the third, fourth and fifth for the third; and so on; so that the five vacancies would be filled from the first seven applicants who were found qualified, yet in such a way that the first five would probably receive the appointment.

But, still further to limit and baffle insidious political influence, we propose not only that the appointment shall be made from the few who are proved to be best qualified, but that it shall be made to the lowest grade of any graded group of positions. The prizes for which there is the strongest pressure are often the higher positions in the various Departments. But if a vacancy occurs among those, we propose, for the reasons already mentioned, that the first chance of the appointment shall be given to those who are already within the group; and if none are found qualified, that it shall then be filled by the same competitive method as the positions in the lowest grade. Here again patronage would be baffled.

A competitive examination in general and special knowledge, however, although it would show certain attainments which are indispensable to the proper discharge of certain duties, would not necessarily prove the faculty of skillfully adapting that knowledge to the public service. It is a common remark that a man could answer all the book questions, as they are called, and yet prove to be an inefficient officer, while one who knew nothing of books might be very serviceable. This may sometimes be true; but there are intelligent persons enough who have also the necessary swift, accurate, and thorough business aptitude. In a general examination this can be little more than inferred; nothing but practice tests this kind of efficiency, and we therefore provide that when an applicant has satisfied all other examinations, his skill in applying his knowledge to the duties of the office shall be proved by a practice of six months, and that he shall be finally appointed only when he has satisfied this test. Probation, indeed, is nothing but the test of those essential qualities of an officer which it is often asserted cannot be ascertained by examination.

There are, however, many officers who must necessarily be excepted from such a rule. Those who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are not, after their confirmation by the Senate, removable but by its consent. The rules that the President might adopt to determine the nomination could not bind the Senate, and such cases must, therefore, be excepted. Neither could a system of probation be practicably applied to consuls appointed at foreign ports; and all officers in the foreign service are, therefore, excepted. So with post-masters, a very large number of whom hold their positions rather as a convenience to the public than as an advantage to themselves. They are separate and independent, often solitary officers. There can be no test of their service except the correctness of their accounts with the General Post-office, and the satisfaction of those who are saved by them. The discharge of the duty must, therefore, be the probation, and if that is unsatisfactory the appointment must be revoked.

While, however, we provide that the general rule of appointment shall be that of satisfactory examination and probation, and entrance at the lowest grade of any group of officers, there must be a modification for a class of officers, such as cashiers of Collectors of Customs, of Assistant Treasurers, of Postmasters, and others, who deal with large sums of money, and for whose fidelity other officers are responsible. Such officers would very naturally decline to assume that responsibility except upon their own personal satisfaction. A person might be found entirely competent for any of the positions mentioned, and his testimonials of character might seem to be unquestionable, but unless he were satisfactory to the officer who is to be held pecuniarily responsible for his conduct he ought not to be appointed. We therefore provide that in such cases the appointment of those who are found in the prescribed manner to be qualified shall depend upon the approval of the responsible officer.

Our next inquiry is the independence of the examining board. Can that be protected? All the safeguards of methods of examination are in vain unless the examiners are, so far as practicable, removed from political coercion. The section of the act of Congress under which we are employed, by authorizing the President to make rules and regulations for admission to the civil service and for the conduct of officers, has thrown upon him the responsibility. Congress has not asked or implied that further legislation should be sought by the President, nor are we empowered or requested to submit to it the draught of an act. The question for us to consider is, what the President can do under existing laws.

We propose, therefore, that under the section of the act already quoted, he shall employ suitable persons to act as an advisory board, which shall regulate and supervise all the examinations mentioned; and that he shall further designate three persons in each Department as a board of examiners, who shall conduct the examinations personally, or by persons approved by the advisory board, and under its immediate supervision. The advisory board, which would be in fact the Civil Service Board, would be as independent as any board, however appointed, could be, and would be constantly in communication with the examiners, and thus informed of their efficiency and fidelity. The examiners would undoubtedly be exposed to solicitation and influence, as all persons in similar positions are. But there is no reason to suppose that they would yield to it more readily than others; for if it be thought that they would be coerced by the threat of influence to procure their own removal, yet, on the other hand, to yield would be to subject themselves to instant removal by the recommendation of the advisory board.

The prohibition which we recommend of political assessments upon the minor officers of the Government, requires no explanation or advocacy. In many cases it is, without the knowledge of the appointing power, the price of the office; in every case it is an intolerable abuse. Yet it is the natural growth of the evil system. If the position be given as a reward of party service, performed either by the person appointed or by him who asks the appointment, it is only logical that the spirit of the same bargain should continue. Those who pay heavy party taxes out of small salaries are tempted to make up the loss by dishonest gains. Many will pay to command the chances of such gains. Indeed, it is upon this very disposition that dishonest politicians count to secure the activity of those who are taxed.

But we do not believe that the country wishes to see the active management of politics in the hands of those who have a personal pecuniary interest in certain results. We have no wish to suggest that those who are in the civil service should not take such interest in politics as their feelings may dictate, but we propose that it shall be upon equal terms with all other citizens. They may be members of political clubs and associations, and pay as they will the taxes which they themselves assess. But all honest men are interested in prohibiting premiums upon dishonesty in politics. And although, in the system that we propose, which contemplates fitness, and not political opinion, as the condition of admission to the service, this kind of political taxation will naturally disappear, yet an imperative rule forbidding at once this injurious practice will be both an earnest of the spirit of the reformed system and in itself an immediate and inspiring reform.

The officers who are exempted from the general provisions of the rules are certain high officers of state, who are properly political, as distinguished from merely administrative officers—professional officers, whose careers are a constant examination, and who have already passed actual technical examinations in their professions; certain officers of a peculiar responsibility, and boards of visitors and examiners, whose positions are honorary, or whose emoluments are nominal. A general election, as we have already remarked, is the declaration of the popular will upon the general policy of Government. The people select as candidates those who are satisfactory representatives of the differing policies, and the successful candidate properly surrounds himself in his Cabinet with heads of Departments who sympathize with the policy he represents, and who will assist him in its development. It may be difficult to determine precisely the limits of the offices, which, in this sense, may be called political. But we do not think that we have extended those limits beyond general approval, or so far as to impair the efficiency of the system that we propose.

In submitting these suggestions with the rules which we have framed, we feel that it is not so much we who do it as the intelligent public opinion of the country. There has long been a profound conviction that the system of appointments to the civil service upon political considerations only, is one which reason and experience equally show to be fatal to economy of administration and to republican institutions.

We would not exaggerate the importance of the peril; but the constant exposure of official dishonesty, the vast system of political corruption, the disclosure of which has produced a peaceful revolution in the City of New-York, should suggest to every good citizen the possibility of a similar revolution which might not be peaceful. If, by that great and organized corruption, it had been possible—and such a contingency is not improbable—to decide a Presidential election, and in a manner universally believed to be fraudulent, the consequences would probably have been civil war. If such corruption is not stayed, the result is only postponed.

We do not, indeed, suppose that the adoption of any rules, however skillfully framed, would at once remedy the evils in the civil service which are universally acknowledged; and experience will doubtless show how every method of reform may be improved. But those evils will certainly not be remedied without an effort.

A similar reform has been made elsewhere, and has succeeded. In a speech delivered at Greenwich, in England, on the 28th of October of this year, the Prime Minister, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reviewing the results of his administration, said: "It has been our happy lot, in almost every Department of the State—I believe there are but two exceptions—to give up that which has always been considered the special patronage and the highly-prized patronage of a Government, namely, the appointment of clerks to the civil offices of the country. We have abandoned that power; we have thrown every one of them open to public competition. The transition is now nearly complete, and, with regard to the future, I can say that, as to the clerkships in my own office—the office of the Treasury—every one of you have just as much power over their disposal as I have."

We propose also that in this country the places in the public service shall be restored to those who are found to be fitted for them; and if any one is disposed to think that an abuse of forty years is a law of the Republican system, a little reflection will show him his error. If he believes a reform to be impossible, he merely shows that he is the victim of the abuse, and forgets that in America every reform is possible.

The enforcement of the rules that we submit for approval depends, of course, upon the pleasure of the President. Yet, should they receive the sanction of Congress in the form of law, their enforcement would become, until repealed, not only the pleasure, but the duty of the President. That sanction, whether to the rules now submitted, or to any scheme which shall more surely promote the purity and efficiency of the civil service, the country most earnestly desires. If that sanction should be delayed, the rules adopted for this action by the President could not bind his successor. But unless we are wholly mistaken, the reform would so vindicate itself to the good sense of the country that the people themselves would reject any party and any candidate that proposed to relapse into the present practice. The improvement of the civil service is emphatically the people's cause, the people's reform; and the administration which vigorously begins it will acquire a glory only less than that of the salvation of a free Union.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

McComb's Dam Bridge is now open to public travel.

On the 2d of January, the new steamer *Harlem*, of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, will begin running.

P. T. BARNUM will lecture on temperance this evening in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church.

The serenade to Ex-Collector MURPHY takes place to-morrow evening at his residence in Thirty-ninth-street, near Park-avenue.

The letter of City Chamberlain BRADLEY, in answer to Controller GREEN, will be ready to-day.

ANNA DEIDRICH, of No. 203 Bowery, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking a dose of arsenic.

The annual reception of the female department of Grammar School No. 44, took place yesterday. The programme was varied and interesting.

The Sabbath-school attached to the Central M. E. Church, Seventh-avenue, held an anniversary celebration last night. The school contains 200 scholars.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, JAMES ROONEY, a boy of fifteen, was convicted of larceny, and sent to the House of Refuge.

CATHARINE LYDON, aged five years, died yesterday, at No. 400 East Forty-eighth-street, from burns received by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

JOHN BEHRENS, a German, committed suicide yesterday at No. 62 Greenwich-street, by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary distress was the cause.

The Commissioners of Pharmacy have, up to the present time, examined 678 applicants, both clerks and proprietors of drug-stores; 100 clerks and sixty druggists were rejected.

The sum of $69,838 46 was deposited by the Controller yesterday to the credit of the Department of Public Instruction, to pay salaries, being the balance for 1871.

Dr. JOHN LORD gives the third of his historical lectures this (Friday) evening at Association Hall. Subject, "Chrysostom," or "The Orators of the Early Church."

The fifth lecture of the Mercantile Library Course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next, by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject, "Street Life in Europe."

The following delegates have been elected from the Sixth Ward to the German Reform Central Committee: G. G. FUSSEL, D. KNABE, F. STENGEL and H. BROCKHAUS.

The Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Quarantine Abuses will hold a session at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce today, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The members of the New-England Society will celebrate the two hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by a dinner at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, this evening.

The German Democratic organization of the Ninth Ward resolved, last night, to discontinue the organization, and recommend the German voters of the district to join the Reform movement.

The delegates of the German Reform Associations met last evening, Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER presiding. A draft of a constitution was submitted, and, after a debate, its further consideration was postponed to next week.

A missionary meeting was held last evening at the First Baptist Church, Thirty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, for the benefit of the Baptist City missions. Addresses were made by Dr. ANDERSON, pastor of the Church, Rev. W. S. MCARTHUR, and others.

Prof. MAYER lectured last evening on "Magnetism" before a large audience at the Academy of Music. He explained the power and influences of all magnetic bodies under supposed circumstances, and illustrated his theme by numerous experiments.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, of F. and A. M., last night elected the following officers: W. M., David E. Cochran, Jr.; S. W., Wm. A. Kinsey; J. W., Alex. Calder; Secretary, Wm. S. Smith; Treasurer, Sam Sanderson; S. D., Fred. W. Rhodes; J. D., Samuel P. Atkinson, Jr.; S. M. C., Benjamin S. Brown; J. M. C., George Winter; Chaplain, Hor. Parmenter; Tiler, Chas. Morgan.

The Globe Lodge, No. 558, of F. and A. M., gave their annual ball and reception, last evening, at the Western Hotel. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent, and the party did not break up till a late hour. Among those present were W. M. R. T. Hazell and Mrs. Hazell, S. S. Patterson, R. V. King, M. N. Wisewell, T. W. Simons, and their wives.

Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: Master, S. Weinschenk; S. W., A. B. Fox; J. W., J. Frankenthal; Treasurer, L. Lewengood; Secretary, J. P. Jardine; S. D., M. Lewengood; J. D., H. Stein; M. of C., L. Cashberg, J. Ehrman; Trustees, A. Limburger, G. N. Herman, Sol. Weill; Tiler, A. Eckstein.

Another hearing in the Gray contested will case took place yesterday before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, and Mrs. STARK, one of the contestants, a legatee under the will, but whose legacy was revoked in a codicil added, was examined at length. The testimony was, however, of a more special than general interest. The case was subsequently adjourned until January.

The spots on the sun have been rather numerous in December, and will also be from time to time during January. The largest of these immense excavations was 12,000 miles in diameter. Those having a diameter of 27,000 are sometimes seen with the unassisted eye, when the sun wears a red aspect near the horizon. On Aug. 31, 1839, a spot was seen having a length of 186,000 miles. Its apparent motion across the sun was one and one-quarter miles per second.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

As the 7 A. M. New-Haven train was passing over Harlem Bridge, yesterday morning, a flagman slipped and fell into the river. He was rescued.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County was held at Lafayette Hall, yesterday, when the following officers were elected: N. Holmes Odell, President; Edward De Witt, First Vice-President; David Haviland and A. B. Strang, Managers.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at Jamaica to investigate alleged frauds of the Newtown Justices and Constables. It is alleged that the same prisoners have been charged for by different Justices, and that the Constables have charged mileage to which they are not entitled.

NEW-JERSEY.

Six hundred tons of ice were gathered by one company at New-Brunswick on Monday.

On Wednesday night OWEN REYNOLDS, better known as "Dad," and who escaped from the Essex County Jail a year ago, was arrested in Newark.

A number of ladies and gentlemen celebrated the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers by a dinner at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, last night. Dr. YOULIN presided, and Major PANGBORN and other prominent citizens delivered addresses.

CHAS. DALY, a boy fifteen years old, was killed near TAYLOR's pottery, at Trenton, yesterday. He was walking upon the track when he was run over by two heavily-loaded cars. The body was cut entirely in two.

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The KNABE PIANO claims the palm among all instruments. No other is so agreeable to handle, none possesses the rich, full tone of this one; while its action is extraordinary for breadth and power. This Piano is also remarkably durable, being made of the best selected materials, combined with the most careful skill and judgment. It is no wonder that the Knabe Piano should have become the favorite in fashionable circles. J. BAUER & CO., General Agents, No. 650 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, Dec. 20, ABIEL ABBOTT, aged 73 years, 5 months.

Funeral will take place from Grace Church, Van Vorst, on Friday at 1 o'clock.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Dec. 20, JOSEPH STUART BAILE, son of Robert and Mary Baile, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 200 Wayne-st.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1871, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. BROOKS, aged 66.

Funeral services at her son's residence, No. 335 Green-av., Friday, 1 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

CRISSY.—On Thursday, the 21st inst., ANGELINE MARIA CRISSY, relict of Samuel F. Crissy, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Commerce-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROWELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, JOSIE, infant daughter of James H. and Sarah Beers Crowell, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the family, No. 145 West 22d-st.

DAY.—Suddenly, at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., JOHN LORD, son of Henry and Phoebe Lord Day, aged 14 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUNN.—Suddenly, Thursday, Dec. 21, ALEXANDER N. GUNN, M. D., in his 61st year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, 20th inst., ANNIE JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Madison and Lucy H. Holmes, in the 15th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 55 West 130th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACQUELIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871, ANNE ALINE ALLIEN, relict of the late J. M. Jacquelin, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 22d inst., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

REMMEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, of scarlet fever, RODERICK REMMEY, son of William and Mary Remmey.

Funeral on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Lexington-av., South Bergen, N. J.

TALMAN.—On the 11th inst., at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., PETER D. TALMAN, in the 83d year of his age; also, on the 13th inst., SARAH JANE, wife of Alfred Talman, and daughter of the late Samuel Osborne, in the 48th year of her age.

They were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 20, PETER G. TAYLOR, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-street, corner Monroe-place, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at his late residence, No. 241 Washington-street, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, RICHARD C. UNDERHILL, aged 47 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 415 Clinton-avenue, between Gates and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILLETS.—At Sing Sing, on fourth day, 20th inst., JACOB WILLETS, aged 7½ years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Mamaroneck Meeting-house, on sixth day, (22d inst.,) at 1 o'clock. Conveyances will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

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II.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The bitter cold of Winter and the freezing storms have come upon thousands of the poor children of this City, unprepared. They are sleeping in boxes, or skulking in doorways, or shivering in cellars without proper clothing or shoes, and but half fed. Many come bare-footed through the snow to our Industrial Schools. Children have been known to fall fainting on the floor of these schools, through want of food. Hundreds enter our lodging-houses every night, who have no home. Hundreds apply to our office for a place in the country, who are ragged, half starved, and utterly unbefriended. Will our friends, throughout the City and country, help us to give these unfortunate little ones a happy CHRISTMAS?

Fifty dollars will give to three of these children a home in the West. Who will make a Christmas present of a home? Who will help us to put shoes on hundreds of bare feet, to clothe hundreds of half-clad boys and girls, and to give one good Christmas dinner or pleasant festival to these children of poverty?

The Children's Aid Society is temporarily bereft of means, through the frauds in the City Government. We ask of our friends in every part of the country to help us through this season, when the demands upon us are greatest.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, 19 East 4th-st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
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WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, **11,928** different boys and girls; **157,739** meals and **131,578** lodgings were supplied. In the nineteen day and eleven evening industrial schools were **9,429** children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed; **3,386** were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, **24,743**. There have been **4,958** orphans in the lodging-houses, and **1,231** orphans were provided with homes.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or Church with which they may be connected.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.
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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Temperance Hall, No. 161 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8.
H. D LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

All was quiet, as expected, at the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 21, no real estate of any kind being offered, and the market generally was without event. At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold the premises known as No. 202 Centre-street—lot 17.8 front and rear; the premises No. 206 Centre-street—lot 22.6 front and 25.4 rear, running through to Baxter-street; and the premises No. 215 Hester-street—lot 27.5 by 162.4—all the property being covered with old buildings, for $60,000. The same broker also reports having sold through ISAAC HONIG, three full-sized lots on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $38,000.

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FOR SALE—WITH CARPETS, PARLOR mirror and gas-fixtures at $15,000, or for rent, furnished, a medium-sized modern-built high-stoop brown-stone front three-story dwelling, perfect in all its appointments and in perfect order, for sale or to let as above. Apply to proprieter on the premises, No. 217 East 48th-st. At the option of a purchaser, two-thirds of the purchase money may stand on bond and mortgage.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN AND on easy terms, a small first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in West 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession immediately.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 102 Broadway.

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This house is most eligibly located on Pennsylvania-av., corner 14th-st., and can accommodate five hundred guests. To an approved tenant it will be leased on most favorable terms. Address

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Also,

A two-story brick private stable located on south side of East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and known as No. 5 Sniffen-court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
AUCTION SALE OF
NINETY VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS.,
MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, Jan. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
A VALUABLE FRONT
ON MADISON-AV.

Madison-av., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size, 25x200.10 feet.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN C. CURRIE and others against GILBERT T. REEDER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above-entitled action, I JAMES H. COLEMAN, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the north-easterly corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth-avenue at its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and running thence northerly along the said easterly line of Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet, ten inches, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest of the said Gilbert T. Reeder, of, in and to one-half of the width of said Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lying in front of and adjoining the said four lots of ground, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee. Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1871, 12 noon. Dwelling and lot 25x118 feet on 4th-st., 46 feet from south-easterly corner of Thompson.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHed retail dry-goods business, doing a popular and profitable trade for cash. Can be purchased on favorable terms. This is an excellent opportunity for any merchant of ability to take a first-class, well-organized business. Address DRY GOODS, Box 129 Station A.

OWING TO A DECIDED CHANGE in business, we offer our stock, lease and fixtures for sale. This is a rare opportunity for an enterprising, energetic party. GEORGE TURNBULL & Co., No. 465 6th-av.

$15,000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT will purchase an interest in a manufacturing business, established; goods are staple and profits large. Principals, who want a straightforward business, address M., Box 117 *Times* Office.

SILVER WARE.

A—STERLING SILVER DINNER SERvice, consisting of large tureen, four double dishes, and elegant fruit-stand, in walnut chest, for sale cheap, to close an account. FORD & TUPPER, silversmiths, 799 Broadway, corner 10th-st., upstairs.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS
NEW-YORK SECURITY
AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE;** the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,** and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a speciality with this house for many years.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,322,610 55
Overdrafts		2,741 50
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)		1,000 00
Due from national banks		209,876 47
Due from State banks and bankers		40,339 15
Banking-house		35,000 00
Current expenses	$22,027 71	
Taxes paid	29,940 58—	51,968 29
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps		46,424 04
Exchanges for Clearing-house		339,035 14
Bills of national banks		27,285 00
Bills of State banks		194 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		3,030 13
Specie, viz.: Coin	$4,321 90	
Gold Treasury notes	179,000 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	38,386 15—	221,708 05
Legal-tender notes		267,163 00
Three per cent. certificates		70,000 00
Total		$4,138,425 32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		380,162 11
Discount	$56,235 23	
Exchange	1,739 48	
Interest	35,519 56	
Profit and loss	21,769 88—	115,264 15
Circulating notes received from Controller	$448,000 00	
Amount on hand	9,390 00	
Amount outstanding	$438,610 00—	438,610 00
State bank circulation outstanding		7,300 00
Dividends unpaid		885 00
Individual deposits		1,760,769 00
Certified checks		165,821 59
Due to national banks (as per schedule)		277,783 94
Due to State banks and bankers (as per schedule)		11,829 53
Total		$4,138,425 32

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1871.

THOMAS HINWOOD,
Notary Public in and for the County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:
R. BAYLES,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
THOMAS ROWE,
} Directors.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Dec. 4, 1871, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	GEO. H. TALMAN,
GEO. F. TALMAN,	F. F. MARBURY, JR.,
F. F. MARBURY,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JNO. H. MORTIMER,	ALFRED MULLIGAN,
THOS. PATON,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,	MAHLON APGAR,
JOHN GARCIA,	BLAKELY WILSON,
HENRY J. BEERS,	WM. A. BURTIS,
THOMAS SCOTT,	CHAS. H. KERNER,
ALBERT G. BUNKER,	JAMES HUNTER,
JOHN M. BURKE,	FRANCIS LELAND,
EDMUND H. MILLER,	GEO. W. ELDER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously re-elected President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assist. Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Aberdeen and London, having it in contemplation to extend their fire business in America, invite applications for their agency in New-York.

It is indispensable that the candidates should have had great experience either as managers or agents of first-class companies, and be able to give security for such an amount as may be thought necessary by the directors.

The Northern Assurance Company was established in 1836, has a capital of two millions sterling, fully subscribed by upwards of 700 shareholders, (whose liability is unlimited,) and possesses funds in hand (fire and life) to the amount of £1,200,000. The Company is prepared to make the deposits required by the laws of the State. Applications (which should, if possible, be accompanied by reference to one or more of the leading mercantile firms in London or Liverpool) to be addressed to the general manager, A. P. FLETCHER, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Moorgate-st., London, E. C.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the first class, held at the office of the Company, Dec. 12, inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

CHAS. T. GOODWIN,	GEORGE INNIS,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	R. H. UNDERHILL,
EDMUND TITUS,	CHARLES BELLOWS,
JOHN W. GRAYDON,	DAVID MOORE,
ISAAC W. RUSHMORE,	HENRY ROGERS,
WM. H. WILLIS,	HENRY R. WILSON.

At a meeting of Directors, held on the 14th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice-President, unanimously.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.
G. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000
5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,)
W. B. CLERKE, Chairman,
REUBEN MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business Dec. 16, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,957,127 33
Overdrafts		521 90
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,760,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds on hand		20,000 00
Due from other national banks		802,600 82
Due from other banks and bankers		44,914 50
Furniture and fixtures		21,868 43
Current expenses		58,960 07
Taxes paid		67,234 17
Premiums		121,797 82
Cash items, (including stamps)		186,291 65
Exchanges for Clearing-house		1,316,304 29
Bills of other national banks		40,000 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		11,761 27
Specie, viz.:—Coin	$4,739 26	
Gold Treasury notes	667,300 00	
Gold checks on other banks	30,500 00—	702,539 26
Legal-tender notes		1,522,005 00
Clearing-house certificates		385,000 00
Three per cent certificates		80,000 00
Total		$15,298,926 51
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		3,000,000 00
Surplus fund and profits		433,623 15
National bank circulation outstanding		1,540,200 00
Dividends unpaid		4,178 00
Individual deposits		3,402,930 17
Certified checks		242,716 88
United States deposits		13,609 85
Due to national banks		5,830,843 61
Due to other banks and bankers		830,824 85
Total		$15,298,926 51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of December, 1871. WM. J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. A. WHEELOCK,
CHAS. G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
} Directors.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374 for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1871.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, inst.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872.

Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,093, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.

And registered bonds of the same act as follows:

$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8,907 to No. 11,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,666 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2958, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
— 4,000,000

Total $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
} Trustees,
Dec. 1, 1871. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be re-opened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 37,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—Want to borrow, $25,000 for six months, on 200 shares Manhattan Gas Stock, or sell the same. Address M. S., Box No. 2,593 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,
OF GREENE COUNTY,
State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at **80** and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,649,299 16
Overdrafts		520 61
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds on hand		253,000 00
New-York State stocks		122,400 00
Superintendent Bank Department at Albany		4,350 00
Due from national banks		184,898 83
Due from State banks and bankers		779 37
Banking-house		75,000 00
Other real estate		9,300 00
Current expenses		21,412 54
Taxes paid		17,336 95
Cash items, including revenue stamps		38,608 65
Exchanges for Clearing-house		231,211 14
Bills of national banks		28,230 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		2,084 38
Specie, viz.: Coin	$9,686	
Gold Treasury notes	16,220—	25,906 00
Legal-tender notes		356,951 00
Clearing-house certificates (three per cent.)		170,000 00
Total		$3,489,288 63
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Discount	$42,071 35	
Interest	34,424 78	
Profit and loss	33,156 89—	109,653 02
National bank circulation outstanding		259,497 00
State bank circulation outstanding		3,459 00
Dividends unpaid		1,792 50
Individual deposits	$1,734,389 91	
Certified checks	50,576 86—	1,784,966 77
Due to national banks		192,684 75
Due to State banks		87,835 59
Total		$3,489,288 63

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of December, 1871. G. G. TAYLOR,
Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
R. P. PERRIN,
DENTON PEARSALL,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business, Dec. 16, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,142,444 17
Overdrafts	3,016 29
United States bonds to secure circulation	746,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	400,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	38,500 00
Due from national banks	1,056,237 28
Due from other banks and bankers	414,440 33
Banking-house	500,000 00
Current expenses	51,614 37
Taxes paid	32,560 50
Premiums	84,979 25
Cash items, (including stamps)	4,207 11
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,021,911 47
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	11,960 00
Specie—viz.: Coin	222,132 98
Gold Treasury notes	412,520 00
Gold checks	3,594 48
Legal-tenders	737,238 29
Clearing-house certificates	90,000 00
Total	$10,972,354 52
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	165,000 00
Discount	55,935 57
Interest	46,596 07
Profit and loss	12,471 51
Circulation outstanding	658,091 00
Dividends unpaid	325 00
Individual deposits	2,737,047 65
Certified checks	134,070 43
Cashier's checks	6,115 04
United States deposits, special	400,506 63
Due to national banks	3,319,206 90
Due to other banks and bankers	1,936,688 72
Total	$10,972,354 52

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871.

I. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. Q. PREBLE,
GEO. C. COLBURN,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR.,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$932,758 00
Overdrafts		1,313 92
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		114,000 00
Due from national banks		72,877 17
Due from State banks		1,125 38
Current expenses		1,083 57
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps		27,187 23
Exchanges for Clearing-house		96,563 80
Bills of national banks		25,870 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		16,856 18
Specie, viz.: Gold Treasury notes		150,000 00
Legal-tender notes		93,232 00
Clearing-house certificates		45,000 00
Total		$1,877,767 24
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		220,000 00
Interest	$12,849 34	
Profit and loss	4,246 60—	17,095 94
Circulating notes outstanding		264,500 00
Individual deposits		1,006,969 63
Certified checks		19,184 75
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,000 00
United States deposits		42,232 75
Due to national banks		6,780 92
Due to State banks and bankers		8 25
Total		$1,877,767 24

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1871. JESSE WEST, JR.,
Notary Public, City and County New-York.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,174,496 18
Overdrafts	408 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	328,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	57,300 00
Due from national banks	72,971 07
Due from other banks and bankers	28,361 62
Banking-house	70,000 00
Current expenses	16,849 82
Taxes paid	21,363 13
Cash items, (including stamps)	102,263 76
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,485,301 96
Bills of other national banks	26,146 00
Bills of State banks	5,560 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	5,279 70
Specie, viz.: Coin	3,175 19
Gold Treasury notes	397,940 00
Gold checks on other banks	51,937 76
Legal-tender notes	155,582 00
Clearing-house certificates	360,000 00
Total	$5,657,561 19
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	400,000 00
Discount	27,679 85
Exchange	415 17
Interest	41,365 75
Profit and loss	220,803 54
National bank circulation outstanding	265,578 00
Dividends unpaid	2,062 00
Individual deposits	2,609,490 93
Certified checks	757,351 84
Due to national banks	415,907 85
Due to other banks and bankers	316,906 28
Total	$5,657,561 19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—I, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871. NOEL B. SANBORN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JONATHAN THORNE,
JAMES FRASER,
H. S. FEARING,
} Directors.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS improved real estate, in sums of $11,000, $7,550 and $5,000, for three years; no bonus; principals only. Apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE, No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AT LOW PRICES.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 18.

LYONS, DRESS and CLOAKING VELVETS at unusually low prices.

RICH SILKS, in all shades and tints, greatly reduced.

DRESS GOODS, of all grades, lower than ever.

VELVET, CLOTH, SILK and ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS in great variety.

FINE FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS---Russia Sable Muffs and Boas, Hudson Bay Sable Muffs and Boas, Alaska Sable Muffs and Boas, Ermine, Mink and Seal Sets; also, Ermine, Gray Squirrel, and other styles, in sets for children, below usual prices.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES---A magnificent assortment of Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Flounces, Parasol Covers, Edgings, Insertions, &c., &c., which will be sold below gold cost.

HANDKERCHIEFS<AND GLOVES---A large assortment of elegant Paris-made Fancy Boxes, containing a half-dozen Handkerchiefs each, hemmed ready for use, making an elegant present for the Holidays. Prices for Ladies, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 and $3 25, including boxes. Prices for gentlemen, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 25, $5 and $6, including boxes.

SUITS---Ladies' and Children's made-up Suits, Dresses and Under-clothing.

CHEAP DRESSES---Cut in dress lengths, and arranged on counters for the accommodation of customers, and sold at FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS---A fine assortment of Dressing-gowns, Smoking Jackets and Caps, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desirable pattern made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS of our own importation, comprising Scent Cases, Fans, Jewel Stands, Real French Jewelry, Portemonnaies, Traveling-bags, Satchels and Fancy Articles generally, much below usual prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have received and opened
One Case of
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED

Velvet Costumes.

One do. VELVET SACQUES and EMBROIDERED MORNING JACKETS,
The very latest Paris novelties.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Holiday Gifts.
A. T. Stewart & Co.

OFFER
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.:
VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FURS,
INDIA AND FRENCH

Camels' Hair Shawls.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS, DRESSES AND UNDER-CLOTHING.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
BOYS' CLOTHING, ELEGANTLY MADE.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FRENCH,
GERMAN AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.
LUBIN'S CELEBRATED SOAPS, EXTRACTS, &c.
LADIES' PARIS AND DOMESTIC-MADE HATS AND BONNETS, LATEST STYLES, RICHLY TRIMMED.
SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF MILLINERY ARTICLES.

Forming the largest, richest, cheapest and most elegant stock to be found in this City.

They respectfully request their customers to visit them

PRIOR TO 1 O'CLOCK,

in order to insure them prompt attention.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

"THE BEST ILLUSTRATED WORK THAT HAS EVER BEEN ISSUED HERE."—*Saturday Gazette.*

THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.
By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.
With forty-two Illustrations on wood.
One vol. 8vo, cloth gilt, $5; morocco, price $9.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman,

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, AT
CANTRELL'S,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway and 13th-st., opposite Wallack's. Japanese, Chinese, Manila, India and Turkish Rugs, Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Lacquered articles, rare novelties and curiosities for the Holidays.

GREAT BARGAINS IN 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Canvas, Blankets, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. Great bargains, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FURS.

FURS AT POPULAR PRICES.
BURKE,
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

FURS, WARRANTED, HALF-PRICE.—Mink, Ermine, Sable, Alaska, and all kinds, for ladies and children; sensible Holiday gifts; Bonnets and Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. Avoid mistake.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, BONNETS, AND FURS —Mink, Ermine, Sable, Alaska, and all kinds, warranted, half-price; Velvet Bonnets and Holiday gifts. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAMUEL HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $10,275,129 25.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE INSTITUTION FOR the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits entitled thereto during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of $5, and not exceeding $1,000; and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on larger sums, payable Jan. 15, 1872.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 3d and West 18th sts., a GOLD-FACED WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Rumrill & Co.'s, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY FOUND on the 14th inst. Apply to the Superintendent at Station D.

PERSONAL.

GOODMAN.—SHOULD THIS MEET THE eye of JOSEPH or ELIZA GOODMAN, natives of Great Berkhamstead, in the County of Hertfordshire, England, and will they communicate with FRANCIS COLLEY, Watford, in said county, they will hear of something to their advantage.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Jan. 13.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA	Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA	Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY following

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman., Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:50 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,
Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,
AT RETAIL,
a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys, suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
Also a large variety of
GOLD PENCILS,
and
PEN CASES,
and
GOLD-MOUNTED RUBBER GOODS,
of all
SIZES AND VARIETIES,
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE.

MAGIC LANTERNS
AND
MICROSCOPES.

McALLISTER,
OPTICIAN, NO. 49 NASSAU-ST.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
AT WILSON'S OLD STAND,
No. 73 BOWERY.
Our usual assortment,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
TOYS
Of our own importation,
AND BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Call if you want to
BUY CHEAP.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse in or out of the house; has a comfortable home; milk five weeks old. Call for two days at No. 76 Raymond-st., between Myrtle-av. and Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a smart and reliable servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, very respectable and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do house-work or chamber-work and washing, or make herself useful; very respectable, willing and obliging girl. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, and has unexceptionable City references from parties who may be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and fine washer; four years' reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress and to assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 418 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required; is a good baker; can give three years' City references. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chamber-maid by a competent, respectable girl; City or country; excellent references. Apply at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 313 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 313 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, (single,) a situation as coachman or groom; City or country; can come well recommended from his last employer. Call at or address No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN, just arrived, situations as farm hands, or to mind a gentleman's place, at very low wages. Apply at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waiter, a situation; understands his business thoroughly; sober and honest; nineteen years' reference. Address SITUATION, No. 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a colored man; is honest, willing and sober. Call at present employer's, No. 45 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER young man, single, as coachman or groom, or porter in a store; can milk; not afraid of work; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address J. Q., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman; has the best of City references from his last employer. Address H. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN FAMILIAR with accounts and writing well, a situation in a mercantile establishment, where energy and perseverance, also making himself generally useful, would tend to his advancement; he can give satisfactory references as to integrity, capacity and industry. Address L. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED—Parties controlling a good Western or near by trade. Apply to DU BOIS, MAGOVERN & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—IN A TRIMMING AND NOTION house, a traveling salesman acquainted with New-York State trade. Address D. M. & SON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WHEELWRIGHT; ONE WHO understands wagon-making, in New-Brighton, Staten Island. DENNIS McCARTHY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.
au4-law6mF*

EXPRESSES.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
D. JONES, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 AND 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF
BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of **15th** inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after to-day, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent.
ALSO,
An extra Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2. D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871. President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWEN-ty Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1872, free of Government tax. The transfer-books are closed until that date.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1872.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.

HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

FREDERICK R. WOOD, NO. 219 AND 221 West 19th-st., has in process of construction new styles of family and first-class livery coaches and clarences, which may be finished to suit taste of purchasers. Also, prepared to take orders for his light road and pleasure wagons, which in style, quality of material and workmanship are without superior.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF new and elegant vehicles at the lowest price; pony phaetons at cost.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—TWO-seated sleigh, cost $350, will sell for $125. Inquire of owner, No. 63 West 51st-st., or Box No. 6,179 Post-office. Also, thoroughbred horse, price $250; warranted sound and kind.

CAVALRY RUBBER POUCHES, COATS, blankets, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, tents, canvass, water-proof, wagon, horse covers, carts. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS. SLEIGHS—Great bargains; carriages, sleighs every style; several left over from last season, new and second hand, at reasonable prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

GOAT, WAGON, &C., FOR SALE.—A splendid Christmas present, a fine altered billy-goat, with wagon, harness, robes, &c., in prime order, at a great bargain. Apply at No. 41 Gouverneur-st., or of T. K. ALFORD, No. 129 Grand-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS, WHOLESALE AND retail, the largest assortment ever offered, and greatly reduced prices; lot 300 straps soiled bells over from last season, cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR front coupé, with pole and shafts, used by a private family, all in good order, and will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FIVE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE match pair of carriage mares; one elegant saddle pony; one fine single horse; one large horse, eighteen hands high; all sound and cheap. No. 9 East 19th-st.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARRIAGES.—Three clarences, two plain and two glass quarter coaches, but little used; will be done up before New-Year's day and for sale at No. 460 3d-av.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Buffalo, Black Bear, Red Fox Fur and Plush Carriage Robes, Infantry Coats, No. 103 Chambers-st.

ELEGANT WHITE ASTRAKHAN robe, $59; three black bear, $45, $35, $25; fine fox, $30; wolf, $35. WEBBER, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND family sleigh, built by Gould, of Albany. Apply to B. C. BRIGGS, No. 45 South-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR the New-York Hotel, an entire floor suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with board; private table if desired, on moderate terms. References exchanged.

NO. 262 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let, with board; modern improvements; rooms southern exposure; private family; terms moderate; English-basement house.

FIFTH-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, on the first floor of the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av. References exchanged.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 8th-st.—Newly furnished rooms, with board, from $10 to $20 per week; rooms from $4 per week upward.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—LARGE front room and large hall room, connecting, second floor, and two other desirable rooms, newly furnished; full board; references required.

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Large, pleasant front room to one or two gentlemen; upper floor, well furnished; grate, gas, &c.; $6; also, single room, $3. No. 1,147 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back room and hall bedroom, with board.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, NO. 759 BROADWAY, near 8th-st.—Prices reduced; handsome, pleasant furnished rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day; $3 and upward per week.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADWAY, 28th and 29th-sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, two single front rooms, (not hall,) containing fire and gas, at a moderate rate. Apply at No. 280 4th-av., near 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and wives, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 28th-st.; choice location.

NO. 22 WEST 27TH-ST.—A PARLOR and several chambers, newly carpeted and furnished, to rent to a family, with private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITE OF ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen. References.

COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED rooms for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.; terms moderate.

SUNNY FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let; terms easy. Apply at 38 West 24th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Bellport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Melchizedek*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—SATURDAY.

Last night but three (3) of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, MIGNON, (positively last time.)
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her popular rôle,
MIGNON. Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI,
Messrs. CAPOUL, JAMET, LYALL, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2,)
(Prior to departure for the West.)
IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE (1,)
LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Positively last night.
MARTHA.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 914 Broadway.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Dec. 22, Brooklyn—FAUST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—NILSSON TO-NIGHT.
THIRD (3) NIGHT OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as Marguerite.
Miss A. L. Cary, M. Capoul, M. Barre, M. Jamet, &c.
Seats now at the Brooklyn Academy, also No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

ROBERT W. BUTLER..........Manager
THE HEAD CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

Sergt. Burk and his Lightning Musket Drill, The Great Matthews Family, Mlle. Geraldine and George Leopold, Mlle. Bonfanti and Corps de Ballet, Dougherty, Ashcroft, Rollin Hardy and Charley Sturges, Fred. Foster, Rattler, De Angelis, Wambold, Coes, Meyers, Miss M. Hardy in an entire new bill this week. R. M. Butcher and John Foster in the comic pantomime of "Mad as a March Hare." Immense attraction for the holidays. Two grand performances on Christmas Day. Matinée at 2.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8.
THE MAMMOTH TROUPE of ARENIC STARS IN DARING FEATS AND CLASSIC ACTS.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, Miss LUCY WATSON, Mr. CHARLES W. FISH, Mr. WM. DUTTON, the four best riders in the world. A gorgeous CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, replete with scenic splendor, has been in preparation for five weeks, and will be produced for the first time on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2,
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

STEINWAY HALL—THE MESSIAH.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH,
by the NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the following distinguished artists:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN

General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. For sale at the Hall; also, at No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square; Sheldon's, No. 671, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW CLASSES for BEGINNERS and CLASSES for ADVANCED pupils now forming for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, and modern languages.

Also, PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING. APPLICATION for ADMISSION must be made at the General Conservatory offices.

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC STORE.

(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. has removed.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SESSTIMUS E. SWIFT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER L. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Walter L. Derby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Andrew J. Dupignac, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD DEVOE and WILLIAM C. COWAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edward Devoe and William C. Cowan, each and both of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. GIMBREDE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph N. Gimbrede in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BALDWIN and EDWARD W. BURR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Theodore E. Baldwin and Edward W. Burr, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1871.
JOHN W. BRITTON, Assignee,
d22-law3wF* No. 372 Broome-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 306 Broadway.
d8-law3wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that FRANCIS DANNBACKER and CATHERINE, his wife, of the township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1871.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
d8-law3wF* No. 782 Broad-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB L. SUTPHEN and BENJAMIN W. TUCKER, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the balcony chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.

"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success."—*Herald.*

"We can say with candor of 'John Garth' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.'"—*Times.*

"Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout."—*World.*

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED,
On account of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of
JOHN GARTH.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. See FOX as HUMPTY DUMPTY. See the Martens Family in their specialties. See the dwarfs, the giants, the Kiralfys, the fairy ballet, the comic tricks and transformations, the wondrous scenes from fairy land, as presented at the Olympic Theatre nightly, and acknowledge there is no clown like FOX, no pantomime like HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GO AND BE CONVINCED.
Holiday Week, three Grand Matinees,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO. THE MARVELOUS MAJILTONS, EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, TROUPE OF ANIMALS, ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, and a TROUPE OF ONE HUNDRED DANCERS. MATINEE SATURDAY AND CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE.
EVERY NIGHT. SIXTEENTH WEEK.

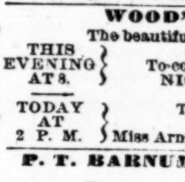
EIGHTEENTH DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
CHRISTMAS DAY.—A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The beautiful romantic drama of

THIS EVENING AT 8.	SATAN IN PARIS. To conclude with the drama of NICK OF THE WOODS.
TODAY AT 2 P. M.	The romantic drama of SATAN IN PARIS. Miss Arnott in six different characters.

P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.



In consequence of the continued and increasing patronage to my Mammoth Exhibition at the Empire Rink, I have made further arrangements to continue the entertainments until Saturday, Jan. 6, when I shall positively close, as all the time from that until April will be necessary in order to decorate, embellish and reorganize my entire establishment for the great traveling campaign of 1872. In the meantime there is no abatement of the innumerable and diversified attractions of the great Exhibition.

There is now in preparation a RICH AND RECHERCHE SPECTACLE, expressly for families and little folks during the holidays.

Doors continue open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

Hippodrome performances commence at 2 and 8.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.
P. T. BARNUM.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

M. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 11½ P. M., at ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway.
FORMER PUPILS and their friends can attend.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY will be grateful for donations to make a Merry Christmas for more than 400 children.
WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-st.

LECTURES.

"THE WOMAN'S REVOLUTION."

LECTURE BY
Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.,
WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH,
4th-st., near 6th-av.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES
at the University Chapel, Washington-square.
Law Course by CHARLES H. HUNT, Esq., on *Manners of the Bench and Bar*, on FRIDAY, 22d December, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE at 8 o'clock precisely, in the great hall, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL, on *The Architecture and Life of Vertebrated Animals.*

Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union, and at Van Nostrand's and Brentano's bookstores, No. 23 Murray-st. and Union-square respectively. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
o27-law13wF No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,
and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MR. BOOTH
will appear in
THE STRANGER
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 25, grand production of Shakespeare's historical tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

THE ONLY MATINEE OF
HAMLET
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Please note the time of commencing.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC 25,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
In Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The interesting Irish romantic military drama,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
With the original costumes, accessories, and a STUD OF TWENTY HORSES.

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Herr WACHTEL,
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TICKETS READY TODAY!!!
For the grand CHRISTMAS MATINEE, at which Europe's greatest tenor, WACHTEL, appears in his favorite opera,
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SCALE OF PRICES.—Reserved seats, $1 and $2 50, according to location; general admission, $2; private boxes, $15, and proscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale at the box-office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie ticket-office, the junction of Broadway and 5th-av.

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COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S,
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Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader

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MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of an Indian Steamer—All on Board Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The steamer *Delaware*, PRESTON, master, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost yesterday off the Scilly Islands. All on board are supposed to have perished.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT TO CONSIDER.—Among the causes of thanksgiving, the introduction of KNOX's Winter style of gentlemen's Hats may be considered, if we can judge by the lively demand existing for them. KNOX, ever on the alert in seeking to gratify his patrons, is now selling at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, the handsomest Hat yet introduced.

[Advertisement.]

SILVER WATCHES FOR BOYS.—Silver Lever and Cylinder Watches in hunting cases for $10, $15 and $20. Warranted. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway, corner Duane st.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S should turn over a new leaf to many. A phrenological description, at No. 389 Broadway, would show defects, talents and best pursuit.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 21—*In steamship Italy, from Liverpool.*—Miss E. Leach, Miss L. Shannon, Miss M. A. Wakehn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Voller, Mrs. E. Hague and children, Mrs. S. Smith and children, H. Pearson, J. Johnson, J. Lightfoot, J. Williams, F. S. Maynard, T. Addison, G. Hoffman, R. S. Wharton, J. M. Gove, S. Lavin, W. Schroeder, Rev. E. Gove.

DEC. 21—*In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Ed. Myall, F. Myall, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mme. de la Bentinaye, M. Bourget, Pat. Romayne, David Thompson, D. Daly, Wm. Cowin, G. Siallos, F. Castillo, W. F. Ennes, T. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Randall and child, A. Strauss, Mr. Baldwin, D. O'D. Brennan, Rev. Joe Aschen, Rev. Thos. Smyth, C. J. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dodd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:21 | Sun sets....4:36 | Moon sets....3:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:01 | Gov. Island.4:50 | Hell Gate....5:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, London, International Coal and Railway Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Tyrian, (Br.,) Gregg, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Erato, (Br.,) Jones, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Pearl of India, (Br.,) Johnston, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Alex. Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Constantine, Creevey, London, E., Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Blomidon, (Br.,) Shaw, Havre, &c., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Horatio Sprague, Small, Genoa, Fabbri, Chauncey & Co.; Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Gibraltar and a market, A. Hardy & Co.

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Schrs. Winner, Cole, Point-a-Pitre, (Mart.,) F. Talbot & Son; Mollie, Atherton, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Middleton & Co.; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., S. Godwin & Son.; Pedro A. Graw, Cobb, Havana, Evans, Ball & Co; Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, M. L. Ward, Mullins, New-Haven; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Edward Lee, Evans, Barracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Vasta, Osgood, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had heavy westerly gales, with very high sea, nearly the entire passage; Dec. 9, no lat., &c., passed bark River Dee, (Br.,) abandoned, (before reported;) 12th, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 18th, passed steam-ship Oceanic, and a Cunard steamer, bound E. The I. brings 317 passengers.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 10, lat. 51 21, lon. 21 21, passed steam-ship Oceanic and a Guion steamer, both bound E.; 14th, lat. 47 04, lon. 40 19, exchanged signals with a N. G. brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 20th, lat. 40 32, lon. 71 13, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; same day, 8 P. M., exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Tenor, Snow, Bucksport, Me., 6 ds., to H. W. Lond & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Hewes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Dec. 14, and S. W. Pass Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong N. and N. W. gales N. of Hatteras.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Eme, (of London,) Sproul, Foochow Aug. 21, with teas to J. C. Rogers & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Autocrat, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healey, Newport, Eng., 65 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Proteus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carlow, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.,—vessel to Wm. Ingalls.

Schr. May Morn, Babb, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Bently, Miller & Co.

Schr. David G. Hoyd, Gifford, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Chillion, Walsh, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Abbie Haines, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Henry E. Day, Peterson, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Trenton, Kenny, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Gowddy, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Lizzie, Clayton, Virginia.

Schr. Linda, Rolhns, Virginia.

BELOW—Ship Wiltshire, (of London,) Wingate, from Calcutta Aug. 29, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ships Tyrian, for Liverpool; Tybee, for San Domingo; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21.—Arr. schrs. L. V. W. Simmons, from Boston; L. L. Knight, from New-York; Bowdoin, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 21.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Candelia, from Havana; bark Bandeaskjold, from Gloucester; brig Patrie, from Rio.

Passed out, barks Campanero, for Rio; Rosslare, for Waxford; Conquest, for Marseilles; American Lloyds, for Bristol; brigs Maggie Vail, for Aspinwall; Harriet, for Matanzas; Charles Purves, for Belfast; Watch, for London; schrs. Peerless, for St. Johns; William Wilson, for Ponce, and Alexander, for Wilmington; brig Clara, for Bordeaux; Escort, for St. Johns.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 21.—The steamer Salsette, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, is off this harbor waiting for a pilot.

The thermometer at daylight this morning marked 2 degrees below zero, and at 11 o'clock 12 above.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 21.—The steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Ritchie, from Liverpool Dec. 7, arrived this morning.

Spoken.

Nov. 12, lat. 19 39 S., lon. 1 23 W., ship Grecian, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 65 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 19—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Dec. 21.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Dec. 9, was signaled off this port today en route to Glasgow.

OPEN EVENINGS.

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Knowing from experience that proofs of successful treatment are the most desirable credentials to public confidence which a physician can produce, Dr. LIGHTHILL is pleased to present a few specimens of the many certificates of cures which he received in the course of his practice. Thousands of testimonials of a similar character, and emanating from the most reliable sources, will be cheerfully submitted on application.

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FROM MR. MORRIS PHILLIPS.
Editor and Proprietor of the *Home Journal.*
OFFICE OF THE HOME JOURNAL,
No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

I testify with pleasure to the success which attended Dr. LIGHTHILL'S treatment in the case of my brother, who had been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head. The results of Dr. LIGHTHILL'S applications were as prompt as they were effective. The hearing was restored, the noises removed, and the cure was as radical as it has since proved permanent. MORRIS PHILLIPS.

CURE OF CATARRH.

FROM REV. S. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector of All Saints' Church.
No. 39 GOUVERNEUR-ST., New York.

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others who may be suffering from like causes as myself, may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties and perform them without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy,

I am, dear Sir, yours very gratefully,
S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector All Saints' Church.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients daily, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence,

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RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
in the New-York *Tribune*, Oct. 11, 1871.

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ALLOW ME TO THANK YOU FOR THE KINDNESS EXTENDED BY YOU IN SHOWING US THOSE TRULY MAGNIFICENT PIANOS. HARRY SANDERSON.

MY OPINION OF THE "STODART" PIANO, BOTH GRAND AND SQUARE: TONE—PURE AND BRILLIANT, AND FOR EQUALNESS CANNOT BE EXCELLED. TOUCH—FREE AND RESPONSIVE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
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BY ALL CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCED TO BE THE BEST WINES IN THE MARKET.
WM. MAUCHER & CO.,
NOS. 54 AND 56 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

LOBDELL & TINSLEY,

CLOTHIERS,

ARE MAKING A DEDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

FROM MARKED PRICES ON ALL CASH SALES.
NO. 1,180 BROADWAY, CORNER 28TH-ST.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

ALTHOF, BERGMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS

AND

FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH-STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

Large Stock at Retail,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING DEC. 18.

DODD & MEAD.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

DODD & MEAD'S,

NO. 762 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks,
Ornaments,
Pedestals, Work-Boxes,
Card-Receivers,
Jardinieres and Flowers,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

PRICES VERY LOW.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 and 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

We are now making 10 per cent. allowance from marked prices on all cash sales of

Boys' and Men's Clothing

until after the Holidays.

BROKAW BROS.,

4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE-PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PL.

COFFEES AND TEAS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

A PACKAGE OF TEA OR COFFEE IS AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have the largest, freshest and best assortment of Coffees and Teas ever offered for sale in this City, and selected expressly for the Holiday trade.

Goods delivered in all parts of the City.

A Holiday present given to each customer at all our stores.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

5TH-AV.,

Corner 16th-st., New-York.

For French China

AND

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

GO TO THE

French Arcade,

No. 843 Broadway, Between 13th and 14th Sts.,

AND

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN

TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.

WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE

STANDARD

OF

SILVER!

In England and France it is made obligatory upon Gold and Silver Smiths to have their various manufactures stamped with the fineness of the metal. But in this country there is no such law, and there may be serious frauds committed by unprincipled manufacturers. Whilst in the article of Gold Jewelry there are such frauds committed, yet there is no first-class Silversmith who will place his Trade-mark upon metal alloyed below our American coin. In the United States the standard of our coin is 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, taking 1000 parts as pure. In England there are 925 parts silver and 75 parts copper. So that their coin is 25-1000 finer than ours. The Gorham Manufacturing Company have adopted the English standard for their wares. Every article stamped with their Trade-mark, (which is a Lion, an Anchor, and the letter G,) is absolutely guaranteed to be of the standard of 925-1000. So well is this fact now understood in the United States that whenever their Goods are offered there is not now an inquiry made as to the purity of the metal. The name carries assurance with it.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., (upstairs,) invite special attention to their unequaled assortment of Gorham Goods, comprising all their newest and choicest productions in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as an endless variety of attractive Novelties for Wedding Gifts.

STARR & MARCUS,

RICH

JEWELRY

AND

STERLING

SILVER,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS.)

JUST RECEIVED
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

"SANGSTER"

UMBRELLAS,

BEST LONDON MAKE.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 22 John-st., and No. 19 Maiden-lane.

Dry Monopole,

OF HEIDSIECK & CO.

THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE

IN

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

FOR BARGAINS

In fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, rich JEWELRY and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,

No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.

The largest assortment of the finest goods in the City of my own make, at manufacturers' prices. All pipes warranted to give satisfaction. At my two stores, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also store corner of John and Nassau sts. N. B.—OPEN TILL 9 AT NIGHT, and Christmas morning.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT A LARGE

ACTUAL REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

EQUAL IN STYLE

TO BEST

CUSTOM-WORK,

AND AT

HALF THE COST.

ASSORTMENT THE SAME AT BOTH STORES.

FREEMAN & BURR,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-St., N. Y.

EVERY NOVELTY OF STYLE AND texture of material in Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description, for all ages and all occupations, ready for immediate wear; or, if preferred, any garment is made to measure at few hours' notice.

OVERCOATS, $8, $15.
OVERCOATS, $20, $25.
OVERCOATS, $30, $40.

BUSINESS SUITS, $15, $20.
BUSINESS SUITS, $25, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.

WORKING SUITS, $10, $15.
WORKING SUITS, $18, $22.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.

DRESS SUITS, $20, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $40, $50.
DRESS SUITS, $60, $70.

BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, $6, $10.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $15, $18.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $25.

ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY filled. Thousands avail themselves of our NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, enabling parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Price-list and Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

J. SÆNGER, Importer,

No. 21 Murray-st., near Broadway,

has on exhibition and offers for sale for the coming Holidays, at retail.

AND AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

the greatest NOVELTIES of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and
MUSICAL SURPRISE ARTICLES,

consisting of MUSICAL BOXES, MUSICAL ALBUMS, LADIES' WORK-BOXES, CIGAR CASES, WINE BOTTLES, SWISS COTTAGES.

ALL WITH TWO OR THREE PIECES OF MUSIC, and the largest VARIETY of GERMAN ACCORDIONS, CONCERTINAS and MOUTH-HARMONICAS.

CHOICE EDITIONS

OF

STANDARD WORKS

FOR

Private Libraries

IN

APPROPRIATE BINDINGS,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. R. LOCKWOOD,

No. 812 Broadway, near 11th-st.

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES

Barney & Berry's Patent.

EVERY PART NICKLE-PLATED AND PROTECTED FROM RUST.

FOR SALE AT

RETAIL

BY THEIR AGENTS

Patterson Brothers

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM MOIR,

Formerly at No. 315 Hudson-st., has removed to No. 373 6th-Av., Corner of 23d-St.

Full assortment of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, at reasonable rates.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 865 Broadway, five doors above Union-square.

WALTHAM WATCHES

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have by far the largest, and in fact the only complete stock of Waltham Watches in the United States.

Ladies' Watches,

In both plain and ornamental cases, some richly enameled and engraved, others perfectly plain for monogram.

Gentlemen's Watches,

In solid gold, open-face and hunting-cases, from $65 to $200 each, both with and without the stem-winding attachment.

Boys' Watches,

The BOYS' WALTHAM WATCH is a reliable time-keeper, and its small size, low price and attractive appearance especially recommend it.

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 865 Broadway, five doors above Union-square.

EVANS'

EVANS' PRICES

FOR THE

BEST

MADE

WINTER

CLOTHING

IN NEW-YORK.

66 FULTON-ST. 68 FULTON-ST.
FULTON-ST.
FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver..$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver......
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver.........
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color.........
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold....
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods....
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue.........
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors......
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya.................
OVERCOATS—Prussian Eskimo—Finest Imp......
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp.....

Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.
REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch..$ 8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla.
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow.....
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver.......
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla.............
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo..............

WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch........
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere.....
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass.....
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to.........
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin............
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver............
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver..........

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere, Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.

Prices that beat the Market.

EDWARD EVANS'

Clothing Warehouse,

66 and 68 Fulton-st., N.Y.

Spanish and German spoken.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

TOYS.

STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,

NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.

Our Holiday Exhibition,

which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.

SPECIALTIES,

Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.

FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company.

Total Assets, Gold, - - - - $20,869,079.04

Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24

All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.

45 William Street & 239 Broadway.